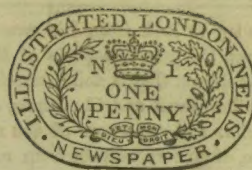


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 964.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## WAR AND CIVILISATION.

LORD MACAULAY—consciously or unconsciously repeating an idea to be found in one of the poems of Kirke White—has made the world familiar with the picture of a New Zealander sitting many centuries hence upon one of the ruined arches of London-bridge and moralising upon the fate of empires and the downfall of

European civilisation. We can by the easy aid of history—*quantum valeat*—carry our thoughts back to the days prior to the invention of gunpowder and of printing, and marshal before our imaginations the men and women—the wars and troubles—of those times. It is but to go back about four hundred years, and with our nineteenth-century notions we seem to stand at a height of intellectual greatness far above

that of our barbarous or semi-barbarous ancestors. But do we not grossly deceive ourselves as to the real progress we have made in this interval? Does not pride blind us, and self-conceit throw a haze and glamour of falsehood and exaggeration not only over our condition, but over that of preceding ages? Let us endeavour, if but for a moment, to see with the eyes and think with the thoughts of our friend the New Zealander of the year 2359. Let

## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, PAINTED BY HIMSELF.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 266.



us try to look from his vantage-ground of five centuries hence upon the present aspects of Europe, and ask, what is to be said of the drama that is daily enacting itself before our living eyes? As philosophers and Christians, can we say much to the credit of the rulers and governors of the nations of the present day? Or can we, if sincere, refrain from expressing our wonder at the patient stupidity of the people, or our sympathy for the wrongs they suffer, and which they seem to lack the intelligence to redress?

But there needs no aid from the fabulous New Zealander of Lord Macaulay's romantic pages to fill the present generation with shame for its ignorance. It is degrading to reflect, four hundred years after the printing-press has been engaged in disseminating moral and religious truth over the continental portions of our ancient Europe, that Europe as an aggregate is as much in the dark as ever it was, as to the rights and duties of Kings towards their subjects, and of States towards each other. Science has achieved many marvellous triumphs. The steam-engine and the electric telegraph have extended the available limits of our earthly space, and diminished the obstructions of our earthly time; all the wars of our fathers and forefathers have proved themselves useless or suicidal; and yet the great, the rich, the populous, the industrious Empires and Kingdoms of the world have not succeeded, either by the aid of religion, philosophy, or statesmanship, in establishing or even discovering any system by which all Europe can compel every separate State and Empire in its whole extent to keep the peace towards every other. The Emperor of the French told the world last week that the maintenance by him of an army of 500,000 men, and the construction of large ships of war, are but elements in the peaceful condition of the country that he governs. Ten weeks ago, a few words spoken by the same powerful person to the Ambassador of a foreign Power caused another of the principal Emperors with whom our European system is still afflicted to double his legions in Italy, and to prepare for a war the like of which the present generation has not seen. At the present moment the operations of trade, commerce, and industry on the Continent are paralysed and impeded by the words which issue from the same man's mouth, or which are dictated to the subservient pens that record so much of his thoughts as he suffers the world to know. The whole framework of society trembles like an aspen-leaf when this mortal speaks. He commands five hundred thousand soldiers and fifty thousand sailors; and it depends upon his will to launch those instruments of destruction whenever and wheresoever he pleases, and to carry death and devastation over the world. Europe possesses some other potentates as powerful and irresponsible as he is, who, not knowing his intentions, deem it the only safe policy to be prepared for all hazards and contingencies, and to keep their engines of destruction ready and available for use at a moment's notice. Can the records of any age, however barbarous, offer a spectacle more truly barbarous than this? And, while this is the case, all, or nearly all, of these mighty Sovereigns profess to look upon Peace as to the greatest of blessings, and War as the most hideous of curses. But, distrusting one another and the nations over whom they rule, they take no effectual steps to put an end to the enormous folly of which they are the instruments, and ruin themselves and their people—less from ambition than from fear, well or ill founded, of the designs of their neighbours.

Surely it is time that all this should have an end. Without believing that the day has come when the sword shall be turned into the ploughshare, and the lion shall lie down with the lamb, we believe it to be possible in Europe to frame a system by means of which these constant wars and those rumours of war, that are quite as expensive as actual conflict, may be partially, if not entirely, prevented. The first Napoleon had an idea of the kind, though he never gave it intelligible expression till suffering taught him wisdom on the lonely rock of St. Helena. He imagined a Confederation of States, and an Imperial law of Europe by the operation of which one State daring to declare war against any other would have drawn upon itself the strong arm of all the rest, and enlisted the whole community against it. If in the social and municipal institutions of civilised men the entire community is enlisted against the thief, the incendiary, and the assassin, why in the community of civilised nations should not the invader of another's territory be dealt with in a similar manner?

But the world has no faith in any existing Sovereign of Europe powerful enough to take up the great idea of the first Napoleon, and to work it out to its legitimate conclusion. There is, nevertheless, some ground for the hope that Science, which has begun by revolutionising the art of war, may succeed in making that art so utterly destructive as virtually to equalise the weak and the strong. The more fearful the instruments of destruction the more unerring the aim of the rifled cannon, the more irresistible the ball which it hurls through the air, the longer its range, and the deadlier the devastation which it spreads upon its path the greater the hope that despotic Monarchs will cease to resort to such dreadful agencies. When Science safely stationed at a distance of five miles from the proudest and strongest fortress ever constructed by the art of man shall succeed in levelling it with the ground in half an hour, where is the Monarch not an idiot or a madman who will draw upon himself and his people such a certainty of ruin?

If there be at this moment any prudence or common sense left upon the Continent, why should not a Congress be summoned forthwith to debate the important points that render war imminent from day to day? To execute a supposed criminal first and try his dead body afterwards, to discover whether he were innocent or guilty, would not be a more barbarous proceeding than that to which the Kings and Emperors of Europe habitually resort. Fight first and discuss afterwards—such has been the rule, and such it is likely to be again. If European Christianity be anything better than a name, it is more than time to reverse the process.

**DISCOVERY OF A TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.**—An interesting discovery has been accidentally made in the grounds of Dorchester Castle. At the depth of four feet a Roman tessellated pavement was found. One corner had been destroyed. The beautiful centre was fortunately undamaged and entire, as well as the remaining portion of the pavement, together with the threshold. The pavement itself, now measuring 10 feet 5½ inches by 6 feet 2 inches, was transferred to the Chapel of the establishment, and placed within the communion rails. A small coin of Constantine the Great was found among the rubbish.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

An important article—which has been regarded with great satisfaction as an indication that pacific counsels are regaining their ascendancy in the mind of the Emperor Louis Napoleon—appeared in the *Moniteur* of Saturday morning. This article declares that the Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia protection against any aggressive act of Austria; but that his promises extend no further. It denies that France is making warlike preparations, and asserts that she has not exceeded her customary peace establishments. Any extraordinary preparations in the arsenals are owing only to necessary changes in the *matériel* of the artillery and navy. So, we are told, "it is quite absurd to represent the Emperor as pushing on war, and to cast on him alone the responsibility of having caused warlike preparations in Europe." Neither by word nor deed, as we are assured, has the Emperor implied any wish to provoke war. Whatever we may think of this assertion, we may derive hope from the concluding announcement, which follows:—"The Emperor is now examining the various reasons of the present complications, but this must not be regarded as any provocation of war on his part. Besides, to examine these questions is to meet them in a diplomatic way; and nothing authorises the belief that the issue will not be favourable to the consolidation of peace."

The immediate effect of this most important communication was a rise of nearly 2 per cent in the public securities within a few hours of its appearance. The *Débats* expresses its conviction, without reserve, that, "now that existing difficulties are placed in the hands of diplomacy," the "spirit of conciliation with which it is impossible to doubt that the French Government is animated" must soon bring about their peaceful solution.

The following decree published in Tuesday's *Moniteur* is taken as another proof of the predominance of peace policy in the Imperial Councils:—"Our beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, ceases, by his desire, to be charged with the Ministry of Algeria and the colonies. M. A. Rouher is named Minister *ad interim*." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the friends of Prince Napoleon attribute his retirement from office to the antagonism that existed between him and MM. Walewski and Fould on the all-absorbing topic of the day, the two latter being for peace.

Masquerades and *bals costumés* are, and have been (says the *Guardian* correspondent in Paris) the occupation of the moment amongst all ranks, from the frequenters of the orgies at the Grand Opéra to the courtly crowd in the halls of the Tuileries. Nearly all the Ministers, and many equally well-known personages, such as the Pereires, Rothschilds, &c., have opened their saloons for these costly entertainments during the *jours gras*. That at Count Walewski's was particularly brilliant, owing to the great beauty of the saloons of the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Both the Emperor and Empress were there there masked and in dominoes. The carnival ball at the Tuileries on Monday night was extremely gay. Dancing was kept up till six in the morning. The Emperor appeared in the costume of a field officer of the time of Louis XV.; the Empress wore a court dress of the same period, and was covered with diamonds and jewels. In the course of the evening two cars, bearing ladies in historical costumes, were drawn through the saloons. There were two suppers, one at two o'clock, and the other at five. Each table was presided over by a member of the Imperial family. About 600 people were invited to this fête.

The assertion of the *Constitutionnel* that the "French army was about to quit Rome immediately" has been officially contradicted, and pronounced to be, "at least, premature." It is asserted that the order to do so was really forwarded, but countermanded when it was found that the Austrians only proposed retreating within a year, and that the Papal Government did not desire a speedier evacuation.

An Italian newspaper, to appear twice a week, is to be shortly published in Paris. It will support the policy of M. Cavour, and will receive articles from various Italian writers of eminence.

Sunday morning's *Moniteur* puts out a decree prohibiting in France any person from assuming or using titles of whatever sort conferred by foreign authorities, unless special leave be granted by the Executive.

M. Delangle, Minister of the Interior, and M. Dumon, formerly Minister under King Louis Philippe, have been elected members of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in the room of M. Mesnard and Baron Pelet, deceased.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Russian church, in the Rue de la Croix du Roule, Faubourg St. Honoré, took place on Friday week, with great ceremony in presence of the Count de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador.

## ITALY.

(From a Correspondent.)

TURIN, March 6.

If deeds signify more than words, war must be pronounced inevitable. The armaments of France and Austria are greater than at any period since the last grand European war; while in Sardinia warlike preparations engage the entire attention of the people. Nor is it in the land service only that this activity reigns. Orders have been lately transmitted to place the fleet in readiness for service; and three first-class frigates at Varignano, near Spezia, have already received their ammunition, and can be now fitted for sea at twenty-four hours' notice. The rumours of a coming struggle have, moreover, assumed such a degree of consistence as to lead many to speculate on the plan of the opening campaign. In the celebrated battle of Novara, so disastrous to the Sardinian cause, it may be remembered that a large corps of observation, under La Marmora, stationed near Piacenza, had no share in the campaign. Totally removed from the scene of struggle, they were limited simply to the maintenance of a position. Now, experience has shown that, had this corps been sufficiently strong to operate on the flank of the Austrians, the result of the campaign might have been very different from what it turned out to be. To profit, therefore, by the knowledge thus painfully acquired, it is said that a large French force—a division, in fact—will occupy this position, moving up through the Duchies from La Spezia, where the transport fleet of Toulon can speedily disembark them. The main contingent supplied by France will, it is surmised, take this direction—a far easier and more expeditious mode of entering on the campaign than by a march through Savoy and over Mount Cenis.

Fully aware of the peril to be apprehended from this quarter, the Austrians are actively strengthening their position at Piacenza, where the fortifications have been placed in a full state of defence, and preparations for resistance made on a scale that, except with this eventuality in view, would appear destitute of all meaning. Such is the strange situation of events that it is far easier for the war to begin to-morrow than for any man to explain the causes of the conflict. Let us, however, indulge in no self-gratulations on that account. Assuredly the struggle will not be less fierce that its promptings are those of passion; while the possibility of a peace must always be more remote on that very same account.

Let us not, also, suppose that England can long remain neutral in such a conflict. She must not only choose her side, but choose it quickly. Our statesmen up to the present have limited themselves to the easy task of expressing sympathy with Italy and offering amicable counsels to Austria. If the malady of Europe were chronic it is just possible this sort of quackery might suffice—a little tact in feeding hopes on one side and repressing severities on the other might prolong the "situation." But the case is very different when every day announces the launch of a line-of-battle ship, the trial of rifled cannon, the march of a corps d'armée, or the contract for munitions of war, on a scale such as the Continent has not heard of since the gigantic struggles of the great Napoleon.

If there be any who can trust in the duration of peace with such signs as these about him, he must be either of a very hopeful temperament or have deeper sources of information than any open to your correspondent.

In the sitting of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst. the motion for raising the usual levy of 9000 men for the current year was carried by 102 to 1. The appointment of a Consul-General at Bucharest and of a Consul at Belgrade was agreed to. The motion for the abolition of all corporations and privileged associations in Genoa and other parts of the State was opposed by only 2 votes, approved by 110. In the Senate the law for prohibiting

the exportation of forage across the Lombardo frontier passed without any debate.

## AUSTRIA.

At the time of our going to press nothing has transpired of Lord Cowley's mission, but there seems reason to hope that it has been of service in paving the way to an amicable arrangement between Austria and France. His Lordship left Vienna on Thursday morning for London, via Prague.

A circular from Count Buol to the German States has called forth a reply from the smaller States to the effect that they do not think it expedient to attempt a circumstantial explanation of the measures to be adopted by Germany in the event of a war between France and Austria, but that Austria may be assured that in case of need the Germanic Diet will know how to defend the interests and honour of Germany. The *Independence Belge* says that a second circular, dated the 22nd ult., has been addressed by the Austrian Cabinet to Prussia and the other German States. In this second circular Count Buol intimates that in his opinion the time has come to propose to the Germanic Diet to place the federal fortresses in a state of defence, to appoint federal Generals, and to prohibit the export of horses. Still the Austrian Government is willing to postpone these propositions until it shall have placed its Italian army on a war footing.

Tuesday evening's edition of the official *Vienna Gazette* publishes a long article, stating several reasons, founded on international law, why Austria will insist upon the complete maintenance of its special treaties with the Italian States.

## PRUSSIA.—BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

The baptism of the infant son of the Prince and Princess Frederick William took place on Saturday last, at one o'clock. Dr. Strauss, principal Court Chaplain, assisted by several other clergymen, officiated. The young Prince received the names of Frederick William Victor Albert. The Princess Frederick William was a witness of the ceremony from an apartment the doors of which opened into the chapel. When the baptism was over, the Grand Mistress of the Household, Countess Perponcher, took the child to its mother, and all the company followed to present their congratulations to her Royal Highness. After the baptism Prince Frederick William gave an entertainment. The streets were dressed with flags and garlands, and at night the entire city was illuminated. The Hotel de Ville was lighted up by more than 50,000 jets of gas. We reserve further particulars till next week, when we shall give an engraving of the baptismal ceremony.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have addressed a public letter of thanks to the Prussian people for the numerous addresses of felicitation they have received on the occasion of the birth of their son.

At an interview, on Friday week, with the Prince Regent of Prussia, Lord Raglan presented to his Royal Highness autograph letters from her Britannic Majesty and the Prince Consort on the occasion of the baptism of their grandchild.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a description of the present state of politics. The following is an abstract of his speech:—"The Prussian Government does not for one moment doubt that it will be able, in concert with England, to procure due respect to existing treaties. England and Prussia are in this favourable position—that they are able to place themselves with impartiality between the two antagonistic Powers, Austria and France. Up to the present time there has been only moderate hope of success, but the grounds for hope have increased during the last few days." The Ministerial speech lays peculiar stress upon Prussia's mission in Germany, and says that the future will prove Prussia still to be the Prussia of former times. The President, M. de Schwerin, announced the full assent of the Chamber to the sentiments which had been expressed, and especially pointed out the national importance of the Ministerial policy. The Chamber manifested its approval by loud and continued applause.

The law prohibiting the exportation of horses over the Zollverein frontiers came into force on Thursday.

## SPAIN.

Queen Isabella has signed a decree permitting an Universal Exhibition in 1862. Both industrial and agricultural produce and objects of art will be represented on this occasion; and the inhabitants of all the continental and colonial possessions of Spain, as well as of Portugal, Brazil, and the States of South America, will be invited to send in contributions. The grand jury of the exhibition is to be presided over by the King Consort.

The Englishman condemned to death for having struck a Spanish sentry at Algeiras has been fully pardoned.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has unanimously decided upon defending and upholding by every means in its power the integrity and neutrality of the Swiss territory. A resolution has been voted to extend measures for defending the country in case of need, and in accordance with treaties, to such part of Savoy as may be found necessary in order to maintain the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland. Communications relating to these resolutions have been addressed to the different European Governments. The military and financial departments have been ordered to commence all necessary preliminary works. In case the signs of approaching war should become more threatening the Federal Diet is to be forthwith convoked.

## UNITED STATES.

The political news by the latest arrival from America is of no very striking interest. The Cuban and tariff questions continued to occupy the attention of Congress, but there appeared no immediate prospect of anything decisive being done. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express*, writing on the 21st ult., says:—"The Committee of Ways and Means have this morning come to the important conclusion—1. To propose the reissue of Treasury notes; 2. Not to report any change in the present tariff."

The barque *Julia Dean*, of Charleston, captured off Coast Castle by the United States' frigate *Vincennes* on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, had arrived at Norfolk in charge of a prize crew.

Most glowing accounts have been received from the Nebraska gold-fields. A person had returned from them who states there are at present about 700 men at the mines, all healthy, and in fine spirits, elated with present and future prospects. He also states that gold exists throughout the country, and that it is difficult to find a shovelful of dirt that does not contain some of the precious stuff.

**THE IONIAN ISLANDS.**—The Ionian Parliament has presented to the new Lord High Commissioner the address in which it declares that it will not adopt the reforms proposed by Mr. Gladstone. This document further asserts that the Ionian Assembly and people have received with the deepest regret Queen Victoria's refusal to permit the union of the Septinsular Republic with the kingdom of Greece, and "nourish a cheerful hope that a benevolent disposition on the part of her Britannic Majesty will hasten the realisation of the ardent desire of the Ionians." In his reply, Sir Henry Storks, while expressing regret that the Assembly had refused to entertain the proposed reforms, said that he would never communicate with the Assembly respecting a demand which had already received a final answer. He significantly warned the turbulent agitators to whom he spoke that it was his duty to enforce obedience to the laws, and that he should never be found wanting in its discharge. As the Assembly had refused their aid, he should now labour to effect the work of improvement by a free use of the powers placed in his hands by the Constitution. He then declared that the extraordinary Session of the Ionian Legislature was thereby suspended for the shortest possible time, as the ordinary Session commenced on the following day, the 1st of March. The Lord High Commissioner has announced his intention of making a journey of inspection through the islands.

**JAPAN.**—The *Shanghai Market Report* of Jan. 7 says:—"Japan is now attracting attention as an opening for foreign trade. There have been eight or ten ships cleared for Nagasaki since the late treaties were made, the Japanese Government admitting them under the Dutch treaty until ratifications are exchanged."

**HAYTI.**—Advices from Hayti to the 30th of January state that the new Government was looked upon with much favour by the people. One of its first acts was to repeal the exorbitant export duty on coffee, but upon examination of the finances they were found to be in such a disordered condition that the old duty was immediately restored.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**A STEAM-BOAT PIER**, of novel construction, has recently been made at Battersea. The new structure is a floating Gothic edifice, lightly and gracefully formed, almost entirely of iron, and having refreshment and waiting rooms. It has been constructed for the purpose of accommodating visitors to Battersea Park.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 1001 boys and 940 girls (in all 1941 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1703. —The deaths registered in London last week were 1215, a number which shows but a trifling decrease on that of the previous week. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1199. The deaths last week were 100 less than the corrected average.

**CHALYBEATE SPRING IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.**—At St. Gover's Well, on the south side of the gardens, between the round pond and the Kensington-road, a neat drinking-fountain has been erected for public use, and numbers of persons are continually resorting to the well for the purpose of drinking the water medicinally. Mr. Barnes has analysed the water, and found that it contains the following substances: bases—potassa, magnesia, soda, protoxide of iron, lime, and ammonia. Acids—hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, and silicic acid.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The *Builder* states "that on the occasion of the approaching Handel Commemoration at the Crystal Palace, the vast area of the centre transept will be covered with a *velarium*, after the manner of the Roman amphitheatres, appropriately decorated. To paint and raise it will be a work of some difficulty. An allegorical painting, in place of the ugly dead-tick that incloses the tropical end, is also spoken of. The general idea has been sketched out by Mr. David Roberts, R.A., and Mr. Dawson will probably aid in carrying it out."

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.**—The annual election of children upon the foundation of this school took place at the School-house, Kennington-lane, on Thursday last, when twenty-five boys and girls were declared duly elected, making about 140 youthful recipients of the benefit of the institution who are now located within its walls. Mr. Smythe, the governor of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, presided on the occasion, and the court was crowded by the friends of the charity. In the course of the proceedings it was stated by Mr. Smalley, the secretary, that the enfranchisement fund to liquidate the sum of £4000 paid to convert the school estate from copyhold into freehold property only required £150 to complete it. The supporters of the school thereupon entered into subscription to make up the deficiency, and the subscription-list was headed by a donation of five guineas from the Lord Mayor. Thanks having been given to the governor, the proceedings terminated.

**SWINFEN v. SWINFEN.**—This extraordinary will case came again on Saturday last before his Honour the Master of the Rolls, on a question of costs. After the second trial—which took place on the ground that the present Lord Chelmsford and Sir Alexander Cockburn had no power to have arranged, and that Mrs. Swinfen was not bound by such arrangement (Captain Swinfen having filed a bill to enforce its performance)—the verdict being in favour of the will and adverse to Captain Swinfen, an application was made for a new trial, which was refused; and on the final hearing of the cause the plaintiff's bill was dismissed generally, with costs. The question now involved was whether the plaintiff, the heir at law, should be compelled to pay to the defendant the costs of so much of the bill as related to the real estate. After hearing counsel on both sides, the Master of the Rolls said that, under all the circumstances of this remarkable and peculiar case, although he felt bound to dismiss the plaintiff's bill, he thought the heir at law ought not to be compelled to pay the defendant the costs of so much of the bill as related to the real estate.—Order accordingly.

**JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The anniversary festival of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and was supported by Mr. Sheriff Hall and Mr. Sheriff Conder, Alderman Phillips, Sir Anthony Rothschild, and about 160 gentlemen. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Jews' Orphan Asylum," said the society had taken its rise in the year 1832, when the cholera raged with such virulence throughout the United Kingdom, and since that time had been productive of most beneficial results. Since the establishment of the institution it had afforded a home to 121 orphans, who have all upon leaving it been apprenticed or otherwise provided for. Within the past twelve months the committee had been enabled to admit to the benefit of the charity fourteen children, four of whom were deprived of both parents. There were at present thirty-six inmates in the asylum—twenty boys and sixteen girls. His Lordship, having warmly advocated the claims of the institution for support, concluded by hoping that its prosperity would go on increasing. The secretary, at the conclusion of the evening, announced that the amount of subscriptions collected during the evening was upwards of £1800.

**"LAWYERS' LINGO."**—Two instances of the obscurity of legal verbiage were commented upon in the Court of Chancery on Friday week by Lord Justice Knight Bruce, who, in the first instance, observed that "he was not at all surprised that this difficulty and obscurity had pervaded the case, seeing that it was one of a lawyer conducting his own business. This deed was one entered into by persons natives of England, and professing to be expressed in the English language, but, in fact, so expressed as to be almost wholly unintelligible without the context of the instrument." The other document, a will, was described by his Lordship as "made for the purpose of confounding and perplexing all attempting interpreters." To these may be added a third case, something about partnership in salt-works, decided by the same Court on Saturday last, in which, says the reporter, the technical jargon has presented for interpretation language as obscure as the cuneiform inscriptions of Nineveh. In delivering judgment Lord Justice Knight Bruce stated that he should not give costs, as "the case depended upon deeds almost impossible of rational construction."

**FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.**—The anniversary dinner of the friends of this institution took place at the London Tavern on Monday evening, the Duke of Marlborough in the chair. His Grace gave the toast of the evening, and advocated its claims with considerable warmth and success. He held in his hand a paper which showed that out of 21,000 clergymen in the Established Church the incomes of upwards of 5000 were under £150 per annum. When he looked to the increase of population of many of their districts, it was evident that this painful deficiency must still further increase. During the eight years of the existence of the charity its sphere of usefulness had been continually increasing. During the first year they had upwards of thirty-six applications for pensions, in the second year fifty-five, in the third year ninety-two, and since then they had gone on increasing till the number of candidates last year had been 400. Of the Established clergy only about 900 were annual or life governors of the charity; and if with the valuable assistance of the laity and such a small portion of the clergy they were enabled during the last eight years to pension ninety-two ladies, at an outlay of £12,154, besides granting special aid to clergymen in distress to the amount of £7759, it would be quite possible, if additional support were granted, to convert the present long list of candidates into pensioners upon the funds. The noble chairman's speech was responded to by a long list of contributions, amounting in all to £800.

**LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.**—A public meeting of the friends of this mission, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, was held at Exeter Hall on Monday evening. There were present on the platform the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, the Bishop of Ripon, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and many clergymen and gentlemen. The Rev. Edward Parry, the Bishop's Chaplain, read the report, which detailed the objects and operations of the society. They were briefly these—to send forth clergymen into the densely-populated districts of London, and to recognise no lay agency. This had been attempted by the appointment of missionary clergy, and by open-air preaching. During the past year special services had been conducted at numerous churches in the metropolis and its suburbs. The Bishop of London, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the exertions of the laity in the diocese of London, and deprecated any intention on his part of becoming antagonistic to the parochial system of the land. Addresses were delivered by Lord Ebury, the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Vice-Chancellor Wood, and the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Nelle; the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the course of his speech, making the remarkable statement that if he had £20,000 to spare he would not give a single farthing to the erection of a church, but would devote the whole of it to the establishment of a sound Gospel ministry. A liberal collection was made in the society's behalf.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.**—A fire broke out very early on Sunday morning at the Horse and Groom Tavern, in Great Portland-street. There were in the house asleep at the time the landlord, Mr. Price, his wife, and their two children; Robert Moon, the potman; Sarah Jones, the servant girl; a lodger named Jasper Potts, aged sixty, a journeyman painter; with Thomas Cooper and Samuel Binns—one a lodger and the other a nephew of the former proprietor of the house. The landlady was first awoken by the smoke, and alarmed the others; the police became aware of the fire at the same moment, but the flames had already rendered the staircase impassable. A fire-escape arrived in two or three minutes, and the conductor brought down safely Mr. and Mrs. Price and the two children, the wainescoting of the room being then on fire. Just then a crash was heard, and it was found that the lodger Samuel Binns had jumped out of a back window through a skylight into a scuttle-shed; he crawled to a ground-floor window and was pulled out terribly injured. Thomas Cooper was rescued in a similar manner, also severely hurt. The fireman then made a second ascent, but was forced to descend, the escape taking fire. Meanwhile the stores of spirits had so fed the flames that all hope of saving the three other persons, the potman, the servant girl, and the journeyman painter, were abandoned: their bodies were found, after the fire had been got under, amongst the ruins.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE nation is said to have made a good bargain in obtaining Burlington House, in Piccadilly, for £140,000. But the nation will not continue to possess a good bargain if it surrender to the Royal Academy of Arts one-half of its acquisition for £40,000. There must be some reconstruction of the Academy, and some Crown revision of the rules of that Institution, before Parliament submit to the terms proposed by Lord Lyndhurst on its behalf. Besides, the Academy is in a position to give more than £40,000. The average income of the Academy for the last ten years, Lord Lyndhurst tells us, has been seven thousand pounds. The Academy has its own funded property; it has a large Turner bequest; and within a few years it will inherit the seventy thousand pounds of Sir Francis Chantrey. We do not recommend Mr. Disraeli to drive too hard a bargain; but we would be understood to advise her Majesty, as the head of the Academy, to adapt the rules of the Academy more to the necessities of the present day than the rules of 1768 are found adapted to the requirements of 1859. When the Royal Academy removes to Burlington House it must cease to be a private society supporting a school that is open to the public.

A curious discovery has just been made in the archives of the city of London—a new fact about Chaucer. In the reign of Edward III. a lease was granted to Geoffrey Chaucer of a room above one of the city gates—Aldgate—and of premises adjoining. The poet was the lessee, in the east of London, of a room like that over Temple Bar, and of a house adjoining, like that of the Messrs. Child.

For the Hertz collection of antiquities Mr. Mayer gave Mr. Hertz twelve thousand pounds. The recent sale of the collection realised ten thousand pounds. Mr. Mayer has, consequently, lost two thousand pounds by the transaction.

The new volume of the Philobiblon Society issued to the members this week contains eight hitherto unpublished letters from the author of "The Seasons" to the author of the beautiful ballad of "William and Margaret." They are chiefly critical. One expression is remarkable. "Far from defending the two lines," Thomson writes, "I damn them to the lowest depth of the poetical Tophet, prepared of old for Mitchell, Morrice, Rook, Cooke, Beckingham, &c.; wherever I have evidence, or think I have evidence, I'll be as obstinate as all the mules in Persia."

The Scotch are at it again, and we confess, in this instance, somewhat needlessly. We had Robert Burns in January; and in March—this very March—we have John Hunter. Westminster Abbey is to be reopened for John Hunter. An active and able son of a former Dean of Westminster (Dr. Buckland) has claimed the body of John Hunter from the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Dean Trench consents, with the approval, of course, of the Home Secretary, to admit all that is mortal of the illustrious surgeon within the walls of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Six-and-sixty years have fled since John Hunter was laid in the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—he was laid there by the side of a very famous physician, Sir Theodore Mayerne, and there, to our thinking, he might have been left. Hunter has been a public benefactor in more senses than one, and Westminster Abbey has not within its walls the remains of any person illustrious in physic or in surgery. In St. Paul's we have statues of Dr. Babington and Sir Astley Cooper. Harvey, to whom we owe the discovery of the circulation of the blood, lies at Hempstead, in Essex—Cheselden lies at Chelsea Hospital. Neither has a public monument. Hunter's fine face has been perpetuated by the pencil of Sir Joshua and the graver of Sharp. If more public statues are required, the physicians should raise one to William Harvey, and the surgeons one to John Hunter. This removal of remains smacks of something Frenchified. What does Shakespeare say? "Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear!" "So, good Mr. Buckland," say we, "be content with this one removal," or we shall have anglers removing honest Isaak Walton from Winchester to Westminster, Quakers carrying Penn from a cemetery in Bucks to the sepulchre of English Kings, and poets removing Milton from Cripplegate to Poets' Corner.

Mr. Sala's admirers will be glad to learn the title of his next work. It is an attractive one—"Gas-Light and Day-Light, with some London Scenes they Shine Upon." Messrs. Chapman and Hall are to be the publishers.

Mr. Trollope's new novel, in three one-guinea-and-a-half volumes, will be published next week. As yet we have merely seen it. Booksellers and librarians have taken a fancy to it; and, though critics in print have not as yet sat in judgment upon it, the whole edition has gone off; and "The Bertrams" may be said to be out of print before it is published.

He who publishes for the first time a poem, however short, by a true poet, is rendering a service to literature. Here, then, is a couplet by Matthew Prior which the type of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is the first to put in print:—

WRITTEN IN THE HARLEYAN LIBRARY, DEC. 2, 1720.  
Fame, counting thy books, my dear Harley, shall tell,  
No man had so many that knew them so well.

Lord Harley was the second Earl of Oxford of the Harley family, and the father of that Duchess who has given her name to the far-famed Portland Vase.

Mr. Gibson is sending to England from Rome his coloured statue of Venus. We shall have the critics in arms.

**DEATH OF THE PROJECTOR OF THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA."**—On the 29th of January, in the burning of the steam-boat *North Carolina*, in Chesapeake Bay, U.S., Dr. Thomas Curtis, of Limestone Springs, South Carolina, in the 72nd year of his age. He was the original projector and editor of the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," and sole editor of Mr. Tegg's "London Cyclopaedia." He held a pastoral charge for some time in Charleston, where he published a work entitled "Bible Episcopacy: a Bible Constituency of the Church and Bible Church Ordinances Exhibited."

**TESTIMONIALS.**—In commemoration of the retirement of Mr. James Hutchinson, the chairman of the Stock Exchange Committee, and as a mark of general esteem, a large and handsome piece of plate has been presented to him by his fellow-members. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—"Presented to James Hutchinson, Esq., by members of the Stock Exchange, in testimony of their personal esteem, and of their high appreciation of his long and valuable services as Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes.—4th March, 1859."

A superb silver snuff box was presented a few days ago to Mr. James Spencer, for many years one of the station-inspectors of the London and North-Western Railway at Euston station, as a mark of respect, by a few gentlemen who frequently travel on the London and North-Western Railway.

A beautiful gold and ivory bâton has just been presented, at a meeting of clergymen, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and others engaged in national education, to Mr. Martin, who has rendered important services in promoting musical education among the masses of the population. The value of the bâton is about fifty guineas, and a great part of this sum was raised by voluntary penny subscriptions from the children who took part in the National School Choral Festival of 5000 voices held in May last at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Martin has within a short time received other testimonials, consisting of a beautifully chased silver tea and coffee service, a massive silver inkstand with figures, and others of less value.

The Cork Harbour Commissioners have given £400 to be equally divided between the Royal Sailors' Homes of Cork and Queenstown. The Hon. Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has sent £25 to the Royal Sailors' Home, Cork, out of funds placed at his disposal by the Chinese squadron under his orders in 1857-58.

## "H O P E."

THIS subject is a high relief, in which the figure is life-size, executed in white marble, and forms part of a monument in the chancel of St. Botolph's Church, Colchester, to the memory of the late Wm. Hawkins, Esq., and some members of his family. It is one of the works of Mr. Edwards, sculptor, Robert-street, Hampstead-road, who, in the well-finished marble, represents "unfading Hope," not "hid behind the dragon-winged Despair," but upright, earnest, calm, and unobstructed to the view, as if illuminating, in "her radiant might, the dread unknown, the chaos of the tomb." She with one hand trustingly presses her bosom, which is covered over with the folds of her ample drapery; with the other she rests firmly on the anchor, "the anchor of the soul," as the sacred volume leaning against it characterises the heavenly "hope" given to us; while, with an expression the most pure and deep, she looks heavenward, as if breathing the words of the inspired Psalmist, "Mine eyes are unto thee, O God the Lord: in thee is my trust," which words are in raised and polished letters on the monument itself, immediately below the figure. The solemn connection of this heavenward look with the mournful resting-place of the departed, and with the humble assurance that the "shadow of death" shall, indeed, be "turned into the morning," is effectually indicated by the urn on her left side, on which is given the classic symbol of the soul ascending, while that of the body is reposing in the dreamless sleep below; on which is also seen the monogram of the Redeemer between the letters Alpha and Omega, placed above the symbol of Eternity and its cycles of everlasting change from renovation to decay, from life to death in continual succession; and these are accompanied by the motto, "Mors est janua melioris vite" (Death is the gate to a better life). Nor are these the only accessories in the design, while each is made so unobtrusive as to be almost unnoticeable. For inasmuch as the feeling of hope is deemed to be to the human mind what the morning star is to the rising sun, so is the morning star of hope here seen above her upturned face. And as hope not unfrequently imparts to the mind a divine light amidst the dark, heavy clouds that often encompass man's terrestrial existence, so, in this monumental relief, are the clouds seen, and the light, too, as of a large halo; and in the light, gleaming as it were most mysteriously from the head of the figure, there is a lambent flame observable, encircled by a sign evidently denoting it as a flame for ever unextinguishable. This induces us to conclude our description with the glowing words of the poet Campbell:—

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime  
Peal'd their first note to sound the march of Time,  
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.  
When all the sister planets have decayed;  
When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,  
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below;  
Thou, undimay'd, shalt o'er the ruins smile,  
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile.

## THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

THE excavations on the site of ancient Carthage, now in course of being carried on with so much success, have naturally attracted the attention of the civilised world, and literary, scientific, and fashionable tourists now bend their course to the Tunisian shore. A few years ago, says a letter just received from Tunis, the European traveller seldom approached this coast; but, during the period that some of the remains of the once mighty metropolis of Africa are being exhumed, every steamer brings fresh visitors to this scene. The spade and the pickaxe daily demonstrate the fallacy of the hitherto universally entertained opinion that the very ruins of Carthage had perished. Objects of art have been discovered which amply exhibit the taste, as well as the opulence, of the people who once swayed the sceptre over Africa, and whose laws were acknowledged and respected over a vast portion of the ancient world. From the monuments already brought to light we obtain likewise an insight into their social and moral character. These are the results of very limited and economical expenditures. What, then, have we reason to anticipate if more liberal and more extensive researches were undertaken? Till recently Mr. Davis stood alone in the field; but during the last few weeks M. Beulé, professor of archaeology of Paris, has been actively and most judiciously occupied in making architectural researches among these ruins. This effort of the learned professor must not be regarded as an opposition movement. On the contrary, the greatest possible harmony exists between him and the English excavator. They are often seen on the ruins together, and cordially aid each other in fixing the topography of the mysterious city of Dido. Science has a marvellous influence on those who cultivate it in producing an alliance which defies national and every other prejudice. M. Beulé's efforts are efficiently seconded by M. Léon Roche, the French Consul-General, who, during his residence in this Regency, has secured to himself the respect of all classes of inhabitants, and proved himself, not only a diplomatist of no ordinary kind, but also a gentleman who fully appreciates researches similar to those conducted by his own countryman and by Mr. Davis. M. Roche has placed his house near the ruins at M. Beulé's disposal, and defrays the expenses of ten workmen out of his own pocket. On the succeeding pages we give Engravings of two of the time-hallowed ruins of ancient Carthage.

## TEMPLE OF SATURN, CARTHAGE.

When Agathocles was upon the point of besieging Carthage the inhabitants imputed their misfortune to the anger of Saturn, because, instead of children of the first quality which they used to sacrifice to him, they had fraudulently substituted the children of slaves and strangers in their stead ("Rollin," vol. iv., sec. 1). To make amends for this supposed crime they sacrificed two hundred children of the best families of Carthage to that god, besides which more than three hundred citizens offered themselves voluntarily as victims. A brazen statue of Saturn was set up; his two arms, brought almost close together, were extended downwards over a fierce fire. The mothers kissed and decoyed their children into mirth, lest the god should be offended with the ungracefulness of the worshippers. The priests were habited in scarlet, and the victims in a bright purple vest. The infants were laid upon the arms of the statue and rolled into the fire, and a rough music drowned their shrieks lest the mothers should hear and repent. Plutarch says they who had no children used to purchase those of the poor for this horrid purpose.

Dr. Smith, in his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," says:—"On the north side of the Byrsa, on lower terraces of the hill, are the remains of two temples, which some take for those of Coelestis and Saturn; but the localities are doubtful. We know that the worship of both these deities was continued in the Roman city." The Rev. Mr. Davies, who is at present exploring the ruins at Carthage, is of opinion, however, that the Sketch, by Mr. Arthur Hall, from which our Engraving is taken, really represents the site of the Temple of Saturn.

## THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE AT ZOWAN

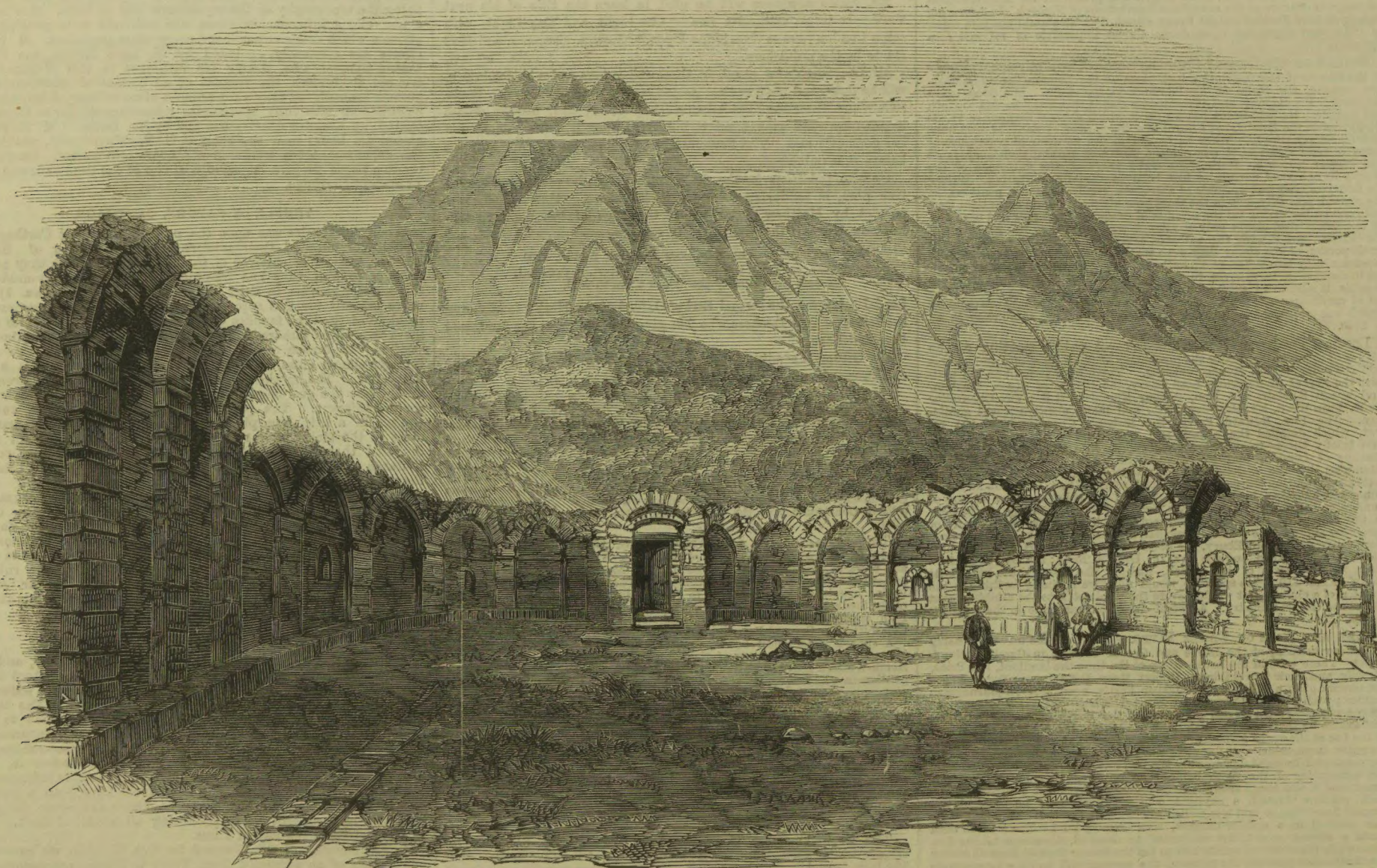
Zowan, or Zagwan, is about fifty miles from Carthage, and is a small town situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, where is the source of the stream which supplied Carthage chiefly with water, and which was conducted there by means of an aqueduct. The temple was built over the source of the stream, which appears now to be as full as fresh as in the days of the Carthaginians. The entrance-gate of the town is very ancient. On the keystone, in basso-relievo, is a ram's head, armed, with "auxilio" in large letters below it. This probably refers to the town being under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon. The Moors have built a gateway within the Roman one (see Sketch). There are some delightful orchards and gardens here, producing all kinds of fruit. They chiefly belong to the Bey of Tunis.

In the Number of this Journal for Oct. 30, 1858, we gave some particulars of an excursion from Tunis to Zowan, accompanied by illustrative Sketches by Mr. Arthur Hall. Our present Engraving is from a Sketch by the same gentleman.





ANCIENT MARBLE BAS-RELIEF, "THE MADONNA AND CHILD," IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 263.

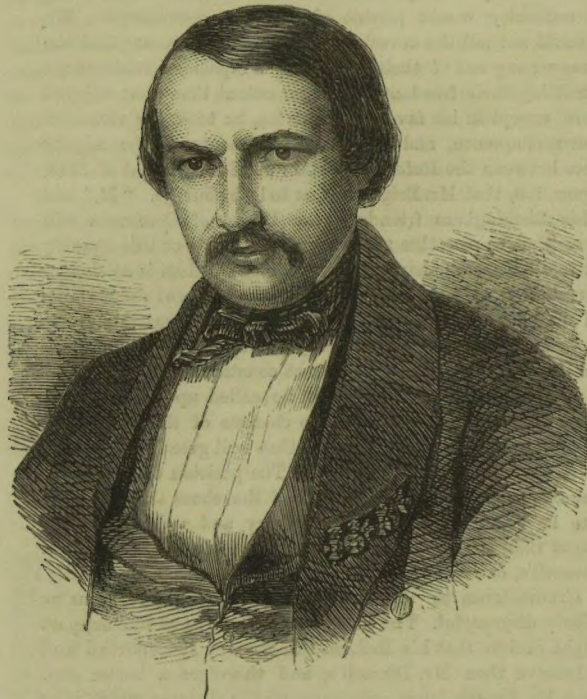


THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE AT ZOWAN, NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE STREAM WHICH SUPPLIED WATER TO CARTHAGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



HENRI CONSCIENCE.

It is not perhaps very generally known in this country that there exists in Belgium a writer of Flemish romances who has gained so great a celebrity and popularity in his own land as to bear the title of the "Belgian Walter Scott." To him is attributed the revival of Flemish letters, forming as it does an epoch in the history of the literature of that country. Henri Conscience was born at Antwerp, on the 3rd of December, 1812. His father was employed in the French Navy under Napoleon. The constitution of Henri Conscience was exceedingly delicate, and continued so until he reached his twentieth year. When he was about fourteen his mother died, and his father retired into the country, where Henri passed three years in a solitude almost absolute. He became an insatiable reader, and a gentle, dreamy enthusiast. In consequence of his father's second marriage, in 1829, he accepted the situation of assistant in the village school of Bergenhont, near Antwerp, and employed his leisure in studying French and Flemish men accurately. When the revolution took place he enlisted as a volunteer in the army of General Niellon, and for three years was stationed in the



HENRI CONSCIENCE, "THE BELGIAN WALTER SCOTT."

Kempenland, and there it was that he acquired a taste for the country, an intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, and a sympathy and appreciation of their tasks and trials, which he turned to admirable account in his romances. He saw some service during the time he was in the army, and was wounded at the battle of Louvain. In his moments of leisure he studied English and German, and wrote some poems and songs in French, which procured for him the title of "Chansonnier du Regiment." In 1836 he became tired of military life, and obtained his discharge; and tried, but in vain, for some occupation at Antwerp. On one occasion, while reading one of the works of Guicciardini, he was struck with a story which was Flemish in its subject, and which he embodied into a romance in the Flemish language, entitled "Het Wondergaer" (the Year of Miracles). This was a literary success, but brought him no profit. He published a second tale, and then a third, called "The Lion of Flanders," which produced him a European reputation, but an actual pecuniary profit of nine francs. At length he was granted a pension by the King of the Belgians, and appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy of Painting at



THE "DAUGHTER OF FAITH, UNFADING HOPE."—A MONUMENTAL RELIEVO. BY J. EDWARDS.—SEE PAGE 251.

Antwerp. He continued to publish a series of tales founded on Flemish history, life, and manners, which have been translated into German, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, Danish, Italian, and French; and in England his leading works have been published. All kinds of honours, literary and chivalric, have been lavished on Conscience. He has been chosen to write the history of the reigning dynasty of Belgium; was appointed Professor of Flemish to the Duke of Brabant; is recognised as the head of Flemish literature; and bears the badges of six orders. His personal popularity among his countrymen is very great.

MR. BAZALGETTE.

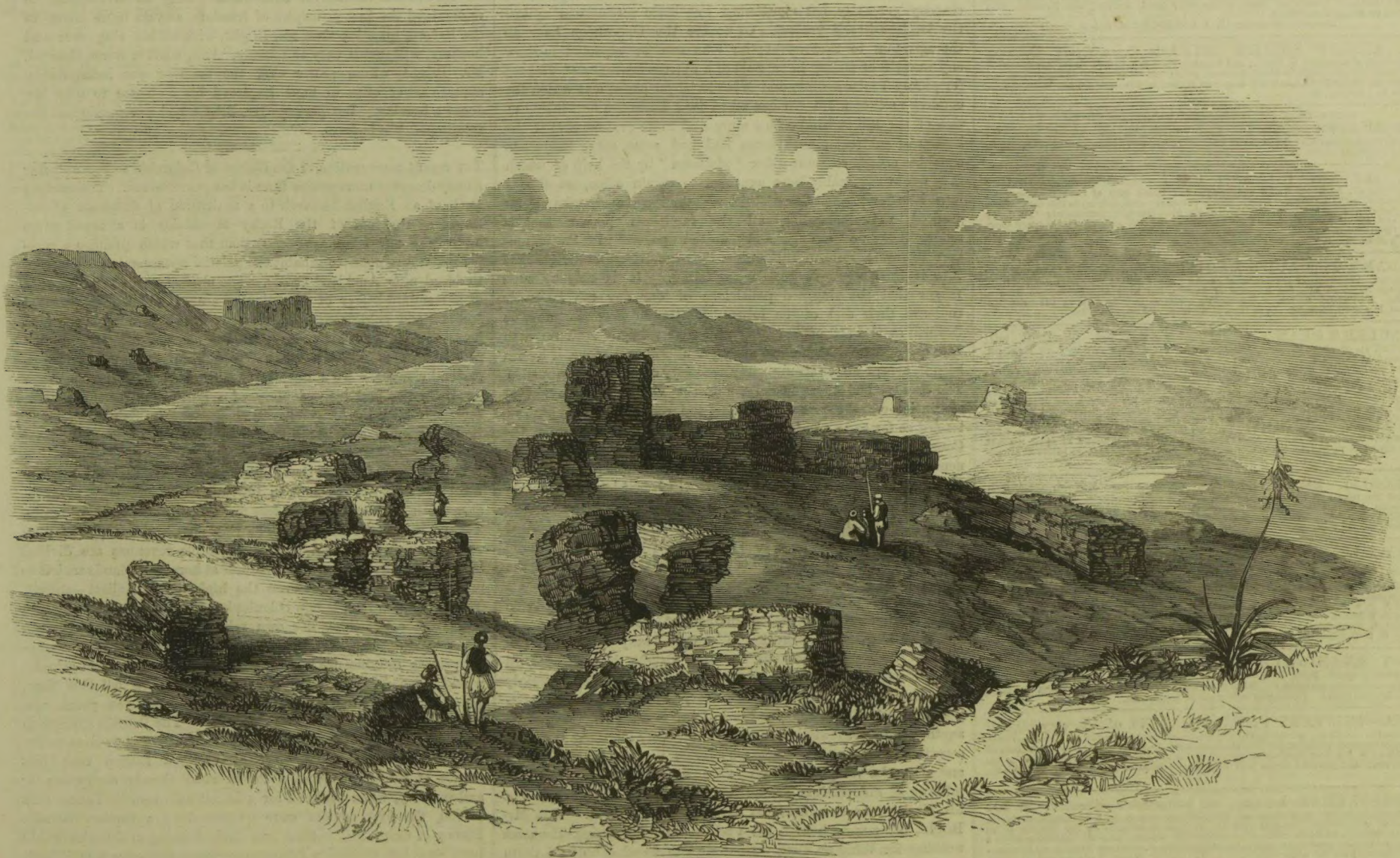
AMONG our celebrated civil engineers the name of Mr. Bazalgette has during the last few years been brought prominently before the public in connection with the question of metropolitan



MR. J. W. BAZALGETTE, C.E.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

drainage and the purification of the River Thames. In our Number of February 19 it was stated that Mr. Bazalgette's plans on this subject were designed in 1853 and 1854; since which period they have been gradually matured, and, having been carefully investigated by some of our leading engineers, and discussed by different public bodies, have been finally adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the system is now in course of construction. Acting upon the advice and under the direction of Mr. Bazalgette, backed by the sanction of the best engineering opinions of the present day, the representatives of the inhabitants of the metropolis have entered on an expenditure of £3,000,000 of the public money in connection with one of the most extensive sanitary undertakings of the present age.

Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, whose Portrait we engrave, is the only son of the late Captain Bazalgette, R.N., an officer well known not only for his services in the war which terminated in 1815, in which he received several wounds, but subsequently as a zealous supporter of several of our most valuable charitable



SUPPOSED SITE OF THE TEMPLE OF SATURN, CARTHAGE.—SEE PAGE 251.



institutions on behalf of sailors. Mr. Bazalgette was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in March, 1819. At the age of seventeen he commenced his professional career as an articled pupil of Sir John Macneil, and before the completion of his probation he was, on the recommendation of Sir John, appointed resident engineer to certain works for draining and reclaiming land from the sea in the north of Ireland. His attention was subsequently for some time devoted to the consideration of the subject of drainage, and he visited all the principal works of that nature in Holland. He was afterwards employed in the construction of several public works in this country. During the railway mania, which commenced in 1844, Mr. Bazalgette's energies were so much overtaxed by the pressure of his engagements that his health gave way, and he was obliged for a time to retire from active employment. In 1848 he obtained an appointment under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and after the death of Mr. Frank Forster he succeeded that gentleman as engineer to the Commission. On the passing of the Metropolitan Local Management Act the post of engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works was thrown open to competition, and after a severe contest Mr. Bazalgette was elected to the office by a large majority. Having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewers in London, and having for the last ten years devoted almost exclusive attention to the subject of drainage, it is not without some confidence that the gigantic undertaking of the main drainage of the metropolis has been committed to his charge.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 13.—Quadragesima Sunday, or 1st Sunday in Lent.	MONDAY, 14.—Abolition of Sound Dues, 1857.
TUESDAY, 15.—London Bridge commenced, 1824.	WEDNESDAY, 16.—Ember Day.
THURSDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.	FRIDAY, 18.—Saturn south, 8h. 50m., aft. Full moon, 9h. 45m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 19.—Windsor Castle took fire, 1853.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 36	8 15	9 3	9 55	10 43	11 36	—
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 36	8 15	9 3	9 55	10 43	11 36	—

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FINE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—MONDAY, MARCH 14.—Last night but five, BENEFIT of Mr. W. HARRISON—MARTHA, and a NEW BALLET. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, BALFE'S SATANELLA; Miss LOUISA FINE, Mr. W. HARRISON. SATURDAY, March 19.—The last night of the season, Miss LOUISA FINE'S BENEFIT—BROWN DIAMONDS and New Ballet. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. Private Boxes, 61s. to 22s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Tickets and places all taken at the Box Office, of Mr. Parsons, without any charge for booking.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, March 14, and during the week, Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear in a new Comedy, entitled MILLINER to the KING; or, a Royal Suite. After which, an old piece (by Wm. Brough) with a new face (by Charles Mathews), entitled NOTHING to WEAR, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews will appear. To commence every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Seven, with THE YOUNG MOTHER; Mr. Buckstone and Miss Emily Allen; concluding with, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE GALLICIAN FETE, by Charles Lecourt, Emory Wright, and the Corps de Ballet; on Thursday and Friday with JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON—Louis and Arthur Lesclap; and, on Saturday, with THE FAIRY STORY OF UNDISINE, or, the Spirit of the Waters.

**LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE PANTOMIME.**  
**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON**  
of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Last Nights of the undermentioned Plays:—HAMLET will be performed on Monday, March 14th; and (last time) on Wednesday, the 23rd. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, on Tuesday, the 15th; on Friday, the 18th; on Tuesday, the 22nd; and on Thursday, the 24th. LOUIS XI., on Wednesday, the 16th; on Monday, the 21st; and (last time) on Friday, the 25th. MACBETH, on Thursday (last time), the 17th. THE CORBAN BROTHERS, on Saturday, the 19th; and with (last time) A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM on Tuesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 24th. \*These plays will not be reproduced, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two representations only towards the termination of the Management in the latter part of the month of July. The Public is respectfully informed that Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean's annual Benefit will take place on Monday, March 25th, when will be produced the Historical Play of KING HENRY V., being the last Shakespearean revival under the existing management.

**ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY,** and during the week, an entirely new Spectacle, entitled THE 100 CIRCASSIERS. To be followed by Scenes in the Circle, introducing Miss Kate Cooke, Miss Emily Cooke, Madame Bichou, Madame Bridges, Madlle. Fleurette, and Madame Francisco. To conclude with a Favourite Farce.

**ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.**—Lessee and Directress, Miss SWANBOROUGH.—On Monday and during the week, MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTS, by Messrs. W. H. Swanborough, H. J. Turner, Madame Selby, Turle, and Charlotte Saunders. KENILWORTH; or, Ye Queens, ye Earls, and ye Maydenns. To conclude with, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE BONNIE FISHERWIFE; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE LITTLE SAVAGE. Commence at Seven.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Patron—His Royal Highness THE PRINCE CONSORT. Last Week of Signor Bruno Core, the wonderful Italian Salamander. Every Evening at Eight. Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Gay's "Beggars Opera." Vocalists—Miss Rodan, Mr. Lennox Horne, and Mr. Thorpe. Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, The Atlas Chandeliers, &c., &c. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir, Wednesday Evening, at Eight. During Lent splendid series of Dissecting Views of the Holy Land, Morning and Evening, with Description by Mr. Lennox Horne. MANAGING DIRECTOR—R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA** is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day, from Eleven to Five, without any extra charge, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE,** in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at BRISTOL, March 14, 15, 16; BRIDGWATER 18.

**MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.**—Last Week but One at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, closing Saturday, March 26th, of their Drawing-room Entertainment, PATCHWORK. Every Night (Saturday excepted) up to this date. Mrs. Howard Paul has varied her "reproduction" of Mr. Sims Reeves by introducing "My Pretty Jane;" and Mr. Howard Paul, as the "Poor Relation," will sing an entirely new song, entitled "Faithless Sarah." Morning Representation on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION,** at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Characters of great interest at the present period—His Holiness the Pope, the Emperor Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, &c. Full-length models in appropriate costumes may be seen in the collection. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE,** Sheffield, will OPEN on or about Monday, March 23, with the STAR COMPANY OF EUROPE, and the most numerous and magnificent stand of highly trained and beautifully marked horses and ponies in the world. The proprietor, Mr. CHAS. HENGLER, begs to inform the nobility, gentry, and public of Sheffield and vicinity, that, after three seasons of unprecedented success at his Grand Cirque, Liverpool, he has decided upon visiting the town of Sheffield for a short period. For this purpose he has erected a Circus, the precise model of the one in Liverpool; and, as he will be accompanied by the whole of those talented artists, both male and female, who are acknowledged the "No. 1s. ultra" of the profession, and who have caused so great an excitement for the past two years in Liverpool, he (Mr. H.) trusts by these means, and the introduction of a constant succession of novelties, to obtain an equal amount of patronage and support from the inhabitants of Sheffield. Particulars in future advertisements.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—No Charge for Search.—Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; Crest on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 15-carat, Hall marked, sard, or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas.—T. MORING (who has received the gold medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Illustrated Price-list post-free.

**ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,** EASTERN PARADE, SOUTHSEA, Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N. The following Gentlemen passed from this Establishment at the Quarterly Examination which terminated March 5:—  
Mr. H. P. Wylly. Mr. F. W. Jenkins. Mr. R. W. Holt.  
Mr. R. T. Bruce. Mr. J. Evans. Mr. W. King.  
Mr. J. H. Bainbridge. Mr. N. Syng. Mr. C. E. Poake.  
Mr. W. E. Heathcote.

**ARMY EXAMINATIONS.**—Sandhurst Lodge, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park, N.W.—Thorough Preparation for Addiscombe, Woolwich, Sandhurst, or direct Commissions. More than 400 gentlemen have passed into the Army from this Establishment. Terms and references on application.

**INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES** of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 22, New Bond-street (corner of Goodcut-street). N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Volzlander, Vienna.

**A GENTLEMAN** holding an honourable situation in her Majesty's Service is desirous of RESIGNING (which he is permitted to do) in FAVOUR of ANOTHER. The duties require personal attendance on her Majesty at all receptions, levees, and State ceremonies during the season; and the appointment is a desirable one for any gentleman not dependent on the emoluments arising therefrom. For particulars apply (by letter only) to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, Solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 13.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price. Saturday, open at Ten. Fifteenth Winter Concert at Half-past Two. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. The Picture Gallery is open for this month only, and contains a large number of Paintings on view and sale. Collection of Autograph Letters of Eminent Men in the Centre Transept for a short time. Illustrated Lectures, Orchestral Band, and Great Organ daily. The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court. Subscription, One Guinea. Sunday, open at Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITORS' DEPARTMENT.**—The NEW STALLS in the Gallery, and first-class Space on the Ground Floor, for the Sale of Goods, are now TO LET for the next season, commencing the 1st of May. H. K. BOWLEY, General Manager.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—BEETHOVEN'S MASS** in C and MENDELSSOHN'S HYMN OF PRAISE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Bradshaw (her first appearance), Mr. Elms Reeves, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a distinguished circle.—Miss ARABELLA GODDARD will perform TWO SOLOS at Master Drew Dean's Grand Evening Concert on Wednesday next, March 16.

**MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' FIRST CLASSICAL CONCERT** Hanover-square Rooms, Tuesday Evening, March 15. Vocalists: Mdme. Endersmohr, Miss Lancelotti. Pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards; violin, Mr. H. G. Diagrone; violoncello, Mr. Daubert. Conductor, Mr. Francesco Berger. Reserved Seats, 10s., 6s.; tickets, 7s. At the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mr. Brinley Richards, 4, Torrington-street, Russell-square.

**BEETHOVEN.**—Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Wieniawski, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. In compliance with a very general demand, the Beethoven Selection, which afforded so much satisfaction at the Monday Popular Concerts, will be repeated, when Miss Goddard and M. Wieniawski will play BEETHOVEN'S Grand SONATA in A, dedicated to Kreutzer, &c. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Floodlight; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; Cramer and Co.'s; Hammond's; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

**OHIO MINSTRELS,** Adelaide Rooms, Lowther Arcade, Strand.—Last Week in London. Open every evening at half-past Seven. Morning Performances on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three. The Ohio Minstrels commence their provincial tour on Monday, March 21st. All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. TAYLOR, Director.

**WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM,** Arundel-street, Strand. President—Mr. Alderman MERRILL. The Dining and Refreshment Department has commenced, and the Club is open on Sundays. Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH will give his "Pickings from Pickwick" on Thursday next the 17th inst. The Drawing-room Parties are resumed. The spacious Reading-room supplied with all the principal London and Provincial papers, magazines, &c., the new Smoking-room, &c., are also reopened. Classes for Languages, Fencing, Music, &c., are formed. Parliamentary Society for Political Debate, and Education Society, &c., are in operation and criticism. Half-yearly subscription, 41s. Full particulars may be had at the Secretary's office. E. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

**HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.**—This Volunteer Regiment is armed with the Enfield Rifle, and possesses a spacious Armoury House, a Rifle Gallery, a Parade Ground of several acres, with every facility for Military Training, and a highly-efficient Band. Persons wishing to join can obtain all necessary information, by application, personally or by letter, to Sergeant-Major Mace, Artillery Ground, Finsbury-square.

**CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL,** Brompton.—All the Wards are NOW OPEN. ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED. A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.—PHILIP ROSS, Hon. Sec.

**FOUR-YEAR-OLD Small ParLOUR MUTTON,** to be obtained at LIDSTONE and CO.'S, 110, New Bond-street. They have no hesitation in declaring it superior to anything on sale in London. Terms: Saddle, 8d. per lb.; Legs, 10d. Ask for Churn Forest Mutton. Fine small Grass Lamb, at 1s. per lb.

**MONEY WITHOUT SURETIES.—NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK,** 10, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Loans from 45 to £200 without Sureties, at Extra Risk Premium. Bills discounted. Forms on application, or by post. G. LAURENCE, Manager.

**EARL OF LONSDALE.**—A beautifully-engraved PORTRAIT and ample BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the EARL of LONSDALE appears in THE FIELD on March 12. Price 6d. A copy for seven stamps from the Office, 345, Strand, London, W.C.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—Subscription One Guinea.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a Chance of a valuable prize, and an impression of large and important Engraving by C. W. Sharpe, from the celebrated picture by W. P. Frith, E.A. (the property of her Majesty), "Life at the Sea-side," now ready for delivery. Subscription closes 31st inst. GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretary. 444, West Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859.

BIRMINGHAM, faithful to its old renown as the hotbed and focus of Parliamentary Reform, has had a monster meeting in condemnation of the Ministerial measure. But with this exception the country generally has manifested but little enthusiasm against the Derby-Disraeli project. Of course the Opposition have all the agitation to themselves; for who can be expected to show any warmth of feeling in support of a scheme devised and adopted for purely Parliamentary and Ministerial purposes, and which the country neither wants nor has asked for? Since the first introduction of the Bill it has become more and more evident that if the leaders of parties in the House had had some other subject to squabble about, or some other "platform" by the help of which they might reasonably have expected to attain office, we should have heard nothing about Reform. And we may take it for granted, notwithstanding all the factitious pother that is made, that no strong and united party in Parliament care to pass a Reform Bill, unless they are driven and frightened into it by a vigorous popular agitation. It is only by such means that the sluggish politicians of our day can be made to leave their diet of the lotus. Politics in England may be defined as the art of standing still with safety. And no man who has ever held high office amongst us will ever move, if he can help it, except under strong party necessity or popular compulsion. The country had to agitate itself to the very brink of a violent revolution ere the principle of civil and religious liberty was extended so far as to admit Roman Catholics within the pale of the Constitution. It needed a revolution in France, and the imminent danger of revolution in England, ere the last Reform Bill—after a series of preliminary agitations which had lasted for nearly fifty years—became the law of the land. And no one knows better than Mr. Bright that it was a wholesome terror of a violent revolution to be wrought by a famishing population that, more than his own or Mr. Cobden's eloquence, carried the repeal of the Corn Laws.

It does not seem at present as if the country were going to be lashed into any such excitement against Lord Derby's or in favour of Mr. Bright's scheme. The only really earnest person in the business seems to be Mr. Bright himself. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli propose a small measure simply to outmanoeuvre their Parliamentary opponents and maintain themselves in office. Lord John Russell is ready with another bill, somewhat larger, but not very alarming to Conservative instincts. With this he hopes to vanquish the Tories and bring the Whigs back into power, with such greater or lesser infusion of independent Liberalism into the subordinate offices of his Ministry as circumstances may render expedient. But Mr. Bright, being more honest, has a scheme more extensive. He cares nothing for Whig or Tory. He desires to do what both of those parties detest, which is to neutralise or destroy the aristocratic

element in the Constitution, to vest power in mere numbers, to republicanism, and—though he objects to the word—to "Americanise" our institutions. And he goes to work openly, indefatigably, and, let us add, ably, to accomplish his purpose. But will Mr. Bright carry the country with him? He may cause the defeat of the present Bill, or help more largely than any other man toward that consummation; but between such a negative and his own positive there is a wide gulf, which Lord John Russell is more likely to bridge over than any other person. In the present agitation Mr. Bright lacks topics of such stirring interest as were ready to the tongues of the Reformers in 1831 and 1832. He is obliged to admit before the crowded auditory who applauded him at Birmingham on Wednesday that "they are the citizens of a free country, free to meet in such magnificent gatherings as that before him." But he forgets to add that his own country, with all its shortcomings in popular liberty, is, with the exception of the United States and the British colonies of Canada and Australia, the only country in the civilised world where the strong arm of authority would permit of such an assemblage. Mr. Bright could not tell the crowd that they were slaves, nor that the bread was wrung out of their mouths by a rapacious aristocracy; but, admitting their freedom to a larger extent than that enjoyed anywhere, except in his favourite America, he took the virus out of his own eloquence, and showed in one sentence the mighty difference between the Reform agitation of 1832 and that of 1859.

It seems, too, that Mr. Bright begins to lose courage. "If," said he to his Birmingham friends, "the House of Commons will behave so ill as to pass this measure; if the people of this country are lost to all sense of shame; if the love of freedom is so slender as to permit it to pass as it has come from the hands of the Government, I shall close all hope of the future in this country, and not one single week longer will I take my seat in the House of Commons as the representative of this great constituency."

It is not likely that Mr. Bright will be called upon to fulfil his by no means alarming threat, for the chances of the passing of the measure, unless with modifications that will greatly change its character, diminish from day to day. The position of the House of Commons is as yet chaotic, but out of the chaos there is more likely to be evolved a change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament than a Reform Act, whether it be Mr. Disraeli's, Lord John Russell's, or Mr. Bright's.

One circumstance in the Birmingham meeting strikes us as particularly disgraceful. The more ardent Reformers who support Mr. Bright declare that his Reform Bill is more symmetrical and comprehensive than Mr. Disraeli's, and therefore a better one. But when Mr. Ernest Jones, who supports the Charter, which is at all events still more symmetrical and still more comprehensive than Mr. Bright's project, and ought by such reasoners to be considered even better than his, attempts to address them in answer to the speech of the man who happens to be their idol for the moment, they will not listen to him, and show themselves unworthy of the liberty which they already enjoy by resorting to violence to stop his mouth. We borrow the account of the incident from Mr. Bright's own organ, the *Morning Star*:—

Mr. Ernest Jones, who stood about the centre of the organ-gallery, attempted to obtain a hearing, but the meeting would not listen to him. He persisted, and the crowd around him became infuriated. They tossed him about, endeavoured to put him out, and handled him in the roughest style. His coat was injured and his shirt was torn open in front, laying his chest completely bare. At last a number of Mr. Bright's friends got him lifted over the barrier, and he was planted behind the chairman, under the care of Mr. Stephens, the chief superintendent of police. He seemed very pale and exhausted, and must have suffered not a little from the usage to which he was subjected, but, during the time this scene was going on on the platform, the audience kept hooting and groaning, and evinced the most decided disinclination to listen to a single word from the Chartist orator.

Surely men who act in this savage and intolerant manner have no right to call themselves Reformers. They do not appear to understand the first principles of freedom, and do more harm to the Reform question than Mr. Bright, with all his eloquence and honesty, will find it easy to remedy. And, what is worse than all, Mr. Bright, whose power over the meeting was indisputable, appears never once to have implored his audience to give Mr. Jones a hearing. But perhaps Mr. Bright had previously left the meeting? We hope so.

THE recent consecration of the Bishop of Columbia at Westminster Abbey deserves more notice than it has yet received. The sending forth of an English hierarchy to a multitude of desperate adventurers at the foot of the Rocky Mountains is a much more interesting and significant event than that which qualifies a prosperous Churchman to inhabit the palatial apartments of Fulham, Cuddesden, or Auckland Castle. The character and acquirements of a standard-bearer of Christianity amongst a mixture of Red Indians and gold-diggers differ widely from those requisite in a home Prelate for curbing over-zealous curates, for the dignified performance of visitations, or for the impressive delivery of pastoral charges. To a missionary Bishop we look not so much for the grave and learned piety of a Barrow as for the energy, courage, fortitude, and persuasive eloquence of a Saint Augustine. Both the office and the man invite us to a nearer and more interesting scrutiny.

It is humiliating to the English episcopacy that its internal structure does not enable it to provide for a systematic performance of its ordinances, much less for the spread of its doctrines, beyond its own boundaries. The English Church expends all its resources upon England alone. Its ample revenues are divided (most unequally) amongst individuals at home. No funds are left to promote objects—be they even the highest and holiest—abroad. When England founds new colonies her Church gives the colonists no help in establishing her own religion and system of Church government. That object is always effected—when it is effected—by private munificence and enterprise. Our Australian colonies would have been without an Anglican Bishop till this time, possibly, had not Miss Burdett Coutts, some ten years ago, endowed a bishopric in South Australia. The Romish Church is neither so grudging nor so indifferent: no part of it is so active as its Propaganda. When Miss Coutts's Bishop took possession of his see he found a Papist rival already occupying it; and recently, when the rush for gold set in towards Vancouver's Island, the first comers were welcomed by a Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbia. How long these flocking multitudes would have been left without a Protestant counter-influence it is difficult to foresee had not the same lady—whose wise and comprehensive



beneficence gives her name a distinguished place in the history of this time—devoted very recently twenty-five thousand pounds to endow a bishopric of Columbia and two chaplaincies.

Next in importance to erecting such a see is the selection of the man to fill it. The clergyman to whose consecration as Bishop of Columbia these comments apply will, it is to be hoped, not disappoint expectation. The son of a British Admiral and a Curate of Dr. Hook, of Leeds, he owes it to his parentage to be a man of undaunted courage, and to his early master to be a man of unflinching zeal and untiring industry. These qualities, indeed, Dr. Hills, now Bishop of Columbia, has, we are told, during a twelve years' incumbency of Great Yarmouth, notably displayed, together with a faculty for parochial organisation which brought around him a large staff of Curates, who laboured for no other reward than the profit to be derived from Dr. Hills' example and instructions.

Of the piety and earnestness of the new Prelate and his associates, the mere fact of their undertaking a mission to the Furthest West is sufficient proof. Nothing but an ardent love of the work would induce a man to break away from every home tie to cast his lot amongst the offshoots of the civilised world, in a country where he will be bereft of the humblest needs of existence. Dr. Hills was dismissed from the altar of Westminster Abbey with the certain prospect that he and his coadjutors will have to brave many of the hardships which befel the elder Apostles.

The policy and justice of spending vast sums of money in trying to convert savages of the lowest types of humanity while our own poor are starving in demoralisation at our very doors is open to question; but the utility of such a work as that which Dr. Hills has undertaken can excite no reasonable doubts. His mission will chiefly be to regulate, and to bring within the pale of religion and order, a people not wholly ignorant of the truths of Christianity. Setting aside all the spiritual advantages of his presence in the new colony, he will strengthen the hands of the civil Government by that most powerful of all aids, moral influence.

### THE COURT.

The Queen gave a grand dinner on Saturday last to celebrate the christening of Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, the ceremony having taken place at Berlin in the course of the day. The company included the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess Delaware, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady Caroline Barrington, Count Brandenburg, Count Gustav Blucher, Hon. Frederick Bruce, Hon. Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, Sir James and Lady Clark, Major-General Wyld, and Major Elphinstone, R.E. Her Majesty called on the Duchess of Cambridge, and received a visit from the Duchess of Kent, during the day; and in the afternoon, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princesses Alice and Helena, took a drive in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness inspected the United Service Clubhouse, in Pall-mall, on Saturday morning.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held an investiture of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle at Buckingham Palace; and, after dining *en famille*, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort visited the British Museum, and in the evening accompanied her Majesty to witness the performances at the Adelphi Theatre.

On Wednesday the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Malmesbury dined with her Majesty.

On Thursday the Prince Consort again visited the British Museum. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, the United States' Minister and Mrs. Dallas, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Sir James Graham, and General Sir John Burgoyne.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and the Earl of Sheffield and Mr. E. Ormsby Gore have succeeded Viscount Strathallan and General Sir Edward Bowater as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

### ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The Queen held an investiture of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle on Monday at Buckingham Palace. The Queen, wearing the mantle of the Order, of green velvet, together with the collar, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the throne-room, in which the chapter was held. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort (who wore the mantle and collar of the Thistle), and was attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her Court. The Knights of the Thistle were called over by the Secretary, and entered the throne-room wearing the mantle and collar of the Order. There were present the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Montrose, and the Duke of Atholl. The Knights, by the Queen's command, took their seats at the chapter-table, and her Majesty's pleasure was signified touching the election of a Knight into the Order. After the usual ceremonies, the Queen declared "the Most Honourable Archibald Marquis of Ailsa had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle." The Sword of State having been presented by the Prince Consort to the Queen, the Marquis of Ailsa knelt down, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty. His Lordship kissed the Sovereign's hand; and, having received the congratulations of the Prince Consort and the other knights of the Order, the chapter was declared ended, and the knights brethren withdrew from the Royal presence.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived in London on Saturday morning, from her residence, Frogmore. The Duchess of Kent visited the Duchess of Cambridge at her residence in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness left Clarence House, St. James's, in the afternoon, and returned to Frogmore.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale had a dinner party, followed by a juvenile ball, on Tuesday evening, at Orleans House, Twickenham. The youthful members of the families of their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, from Claremont, were present. The Princess Mary of Cambridge, accompanied by Lady Augusta Cadogan and a select circle of the members of the aristocracy, were also present.

**WILLS.**—The will of Mr. Commissioner Phillips was proved on the 7th inst. by Edward Cooke, Esq., the barrister, the surviving executor (the late W. Clarkson, Esq., was the other executor); personalty £30,000. Leaves all to his wife, the household furniture and effects for her use absolutely, with the exception of a gold snuff-box, a goblet, and a travelling-case, which contains a knife, fork, and spoon, formerly belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, which he leaves to his son, William Henry Phillips, of the East India Company. On decease of his wife, leaves a house to his daughter, the wife of Colonel Penleaze, and the residue and reversion to his said son and his daughter, Emily Ann Phillips. The will, with a codicil, is dated in 1853. The will of John Thomas Longman, Esq., of Earls-terrace, Kensington, who died on the 4th of January last, was proved in London on the 21st ult., by the widow, and Richard Longman, Esq., the brother, the joint executors; personalty sworn under £30,000. Bequeaths the bulk of his property to his widow. His bronzes, pictures, prints, and all other works of art to her for life, and then to his son, John Strongitharm Longman; the furniture, plate, linen, china, and books to her absolutely. Directs that a sum of £30,000 be purchased in the Three per Cents, and the dividends paid to her for life. His interest in the premises belonging to himself and brother in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, to be valued. The freehold and leasehold estates to be sold, and the proceeds invested, with all other moneys, and, together with the residue, divided equally among his children. The will is dated the 28th of November, 1857. Letters of administration of the effects of the Hon. John Joshua Proby, commonly called Lord Proby, late of Eaton Hall, Stilton, Huntingdonshire, but who died at Melrose Hall, on the 5th of December last, have been granted to Admiral Granville Levison, Earl of Carysfort, his father, and as such entitled to his effects, Lord Proby having died intestate and a bachelor.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

VARIOUS sections of the Opposition vehemently declare that the Reform Bill must bring the career of Lord Derby's Cabinet to a close, but there is not much unanimity in the statements as to the plan of attack to be adopted by his antagonists. Lord John Russell's leadership is disclaimed by the "advanced Liberals;" and a story that he had received assurance of support from the whole Liberal party if he would move the rejection of the obnoxious clause depriving borough voters of county votes is very eagerly contradicted. He, however, gives notice of an amendment that may be fatal. Then the Hon. Mr. Berkeley was to have come forward at the head of his admirers to pour in a volley of ballot-balls, but he is now suspected of being an aristocrat, and of preferring the interests of the upper ten thousand to those of the million. Mr. Bright's declaration that he did not mind waiting five years for a bill, if he then got a good one, has been variously interpreted; and by a good many it was held to mean that he is not inclined to help Lord Palmerston into office, though Mr. Bright's violent condemnation of the bill at the Birmingham meeting on Wednesday must have satisfied the most furious anti-Derbyite. The general impression of the House would seem to be that Mr. Disraeli will carry the second reading, and then that the most merciless manipulation will take place in Committee, and should the Government resist this process, a damaging result may be apprehended.

On Wednesday the Government met with a signal defeat on the motion for the second reading of their Church-rates Bill—the two principles of which bill were to exempt Dissenters from any liability, and to continue church-rates in every parish until the parish itself by its own action under the statute, should have effected a commutation of the rate. Sir John Trelawny moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The discussion was conducted with much acrimony, Sir John Pakington declaring that the forms of the House were perverted to serve party purposes. After the debate had proceeded in this way for a considerable time, the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 171; against it, 254: thus giving a majority of 83 against the Government. Great cheering followed the announcement of the numbers. This summary overthrow of the bill is held to be an evil omen for the Government; indeed, in the opinion of some the days of the Derby Administration are numbered.

In the House of Lords the *Charles et Georges* affair has been discussed with considerable ability. The mover in it was Lord Wodehouse, a diplomatist of consideration, and Lord Derby's eloquence was ready in aid of Lord Malmesbury. Lord Granville was also smart and amusing as usual; but a speech by Lord Kingsdown, the noble and (really) learned Lord's first as a Peer, probably carried more weight than any other, and his Lordship's almost judicial decision [that Portugal had not acted with strict propriety left excuse easy to the advocates of our Government. The feeling of the nation, however, is that this was "one of the cases in which mere prudence was not all that was required at the hands of a Minister, and that there should also have been some manifestation of pluck and friendliness. The debate in the Commons on the same subject is not terminated at the moment these lines are written; but Lord John Russell has disclaimed any idea of a vote of censure, and it is expected that the conclusion of the discussion will virtually resemble the result of that raised by Lord Wodehouse, though, in the present state of excited feeling, another contingency is far from impossible. The remark which applies to the Reform Bill crisis may have application here.

The King of Naples having arranged for the transportation of M. M. Poerio, Settembrini, and their fellow victims to America, they duly sailed in the *David Stewart* for New York. But other arrangements had been made by the exiles and their friends, and, when the vessel was fairly out of the reach of the tyrant of Naples, the unfortunate gentlemen on board (they are no low-class adventurers, but chiefly advocates, medical men, artists, and persons of station) required the captain to take them to England. He was, of course, bound to show reluctance, but probably yielded with no great struggle, and the ship, after a troublesome voyage, brought her freight to Queenstown, where the delivered men rushed on shore, some weeping, and others kissing the ground where man is free. Released from the abominable dungeons where for ten years they have been confined for trying to keep the oaths which they swore in company with the anointed perjurer, and which he infamously broke, the Baron Poerio and his associates are the guests of England, and, as we have no diplomatic relations with the King of Naples, we presume that even red tape itself can find no reason why, should it be agreeable to the exiles, some demonstration of British sympathy should not be made. Many of them will not be long with us, for they are burning to take service in the armies of Sardinia, in the hope of avenging on King Bomba and his dynasty their own wrongs and those of their country.

Prince Plon-Plon has resigned, or been turned out of his Algerine situation. Upon this subject the Parisian journals have, of course, nothing to say that can be received with much consideration; but other speculations are more free, and one of them may have hit the mark. It is stated that there is no political significance in the event, but that the newly-married Prince is a man of such an exceeding coarse and violent temper that it is impossible for officials with the rank of gentlemen to act under or with him. There is no particular novelty in the announcement of this *specialité*. Most men who are not valiant in act are violent in tongue, and the Prince, on the most favourable estimate of his heroism, did not exactly take Sebastopol; but a good many people in Paris can testify to the vigour of his language. "Our well-beloved cousin" has now leisure to cultivate his matrimonial happiness. Should war break out, he will be able to revivify his rather damaged laurels by doing military duty under his father-in-law.

Our own Prince is enjoying and improving himself in Rome, pursuing his studies, and systematically visiting all the treasures of the Eternal City. Doubtless due care is exercised lest objectionable persons should get about him; but the Reverend Mr. Ward, of somewhere in Hampshire, appears to think that H.R.H. is in awful danger of being converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and, according to a newspaper paragraph, has interpolated a special petition into the Liturgy that the Prince may be preserved from the imminent perils which surround him. Even the opponents of a State Church will do our clergy the justice to admit that they seldom step out of the way of good taste through fanaticism or love of notoriety; and this gentleman's volunteer chaplainship of the Prince may be indulgently treated. There was one recalcitrant priest, and only one, when the Census was taken, and he was idiot enough to see in a proceeding eminently calculated to aid in sanitary improvement, by the obtaining of the local statistics of population, a repetition of the sin of David in numbering the Jews. A gentleman's education saves our clergy from many such follies.

Some elections have occurred: the only one that occasioned any talk was that of Tewkesbury. People read that the Hon. Mr.

Frederick Lygon was to be opposed by Mr. Humphrey Brown, and wondered whether the courage of the latter would prevail. His early resignation was almost a surprise.

The clamour of London for its clock—a real want of the day (and of the night)—has elicited a sort of explanation from Mr. Denison, who lays the entire fault upon the late Chief Commissioner of Works, for delay in ordering the bells. But this will not do. The bells are all cast now, and the clock is going; and as to the talk about completing the ventilating shaft or chimney, there has been time to build the clock tower itself since the big bell was made. Mr. Denison talks of waiting "a few months." We wish Mr. Coningham, or somebody else who does not mind official snails, would move that Sir Charles Barry be ordered to attend at the bar and give a pledge upon the subject.

Mr. Thomas Ballantine, editor and proprietor of the *Statesman*, announces that ill-health has compelled him to give up that journal.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. T. Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington, as Lenten preacher at St. Paul's on Sunday morning next.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. Prebendary Downall, Vicar of Okehampton and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, to be Archdeacon of Totnes. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. H. Brett to Carsington, Derbyshire; Rev. W. B. Crickmer to Langley, Fraser River, Columbia, North America; Rev. C. Hilleyer to Ashby, Suffolk; Rev. T. Hirst, Minor Canon of Canterbury, to St. Martin's with St. Paul's, Canterbury; Rev. S. Jervois to Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire; Rev. H. W. Jones to Southorpe, Norfolk; Rev. H. T. Living to Tansor, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. M. Marshall to Cadoston-juncta-Barry, Glamorganshire; Rev. J. Oldham to Doverdale, Worcestershire; Rev. C. S. Peel to Rousham, Oxfordshire; Rev. H. W. Salmon to Oldberrow, Worcestershire; Rev. O. P. Serjeant to Syresham, Northamptonshire; Rev. F. H. Sperling to Papworth, St. Agnes, Cambridgeshire; Rev. A. C. Thynne to Kilkhampton, Cornwall. *Picayunes:* The Rev. W. J. P. Bedford to Bramford, Suffolk; Rev. W. H. Cantrell to Attenborough, Notts; Rev. E. O. Flyer to Portbury, Somerset; Rev. J. Jameson to St. Nicholas, Warwick; Rev. A. A. Longhurst to Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire; Rev. E. W. Wilkinson to Lurton, Cambridgeshire; Rev. G. E. Yate to Maddey, near Shiffnal, Salop. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. C. C. Anstey to the Government in India, Bengal Presidency; Rev. H. R. Nevill to the Union, Great Yarmouth; Rev. D. Olivier to the Union, Great Yarmouth. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. D. Bellby to Forsbrook, Staffordshire; Rev. R. Ingram to Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk; Rev. J. D. Preston to Sandgate, Kent. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. Bunting to Cranfield, Beds; Rev. A. Cuppage to Kilmegan, Down; Rev. C. D. Nix to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; Rev. H. H. Olver to Menheniott, Cornwall.

### THE CHURCHES OF "THE JESUITS" AND "SAN FRANCISCO" AT ANTIGUA DE GUATEMALA (OLD GUATEMALA).

THESE Engravings are representations of two ancient churches (now much dilapidated by earthquakes) situated in the old capital of Guatemala. The ancient capital is called by the natives Antigua de Guatemala, and was formerly the chief city and seat of Government for the kingdom of Guatemala, which comprised the whole of what is now called the Free States of Central America, and was subject to Spain. In 1823 the Spanish authority was overthrown, and the Isthmus of Central America split up into five Republics—viz., Guatemala, St. Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; and these political divisions have been maintained up to the present time amidst much revolution and anarchy.

The ancient city of Guatemala is situated about fifty miles from the Pacific, and is much more easily approached from that side than from the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus. The elevation and beauty of its position (being more than 4000 feet above the sea-level, and surrounded with all the luxurians of a tropical vegetation) give to it a charm which few cities in the world possess. The thermometer here rarely sinks below 60° Fahr. in the shade, or rises higher than 68°, which, with genial breezes from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, give to the spot a salubrious and almost poetical climate. Being situated within the tropics (14° N. lat.), and on the sides of the Cordilleras, it enjoys a perpetual summer and an invariable atmosphere—in fact, the *ne plus ultra* for invalids and delicate temperaments. The changes from season to season are imperceptible to the residents, and the only difference is in the amount of moisture between the rainy and dry seasons; but, as respects vegetation and foliage, and uniformity of temperature, these are permanent and beautiful the year round. In the modern capital of Guatemala the climate is equally salubrious, but hardly so regular, being situated about twenty-five miles from the old city, on a plain 4800 feet above the sea, and more bleak in position.

On the coast of Guatemala, either on the Atlantic or Pacific sides of the isthmus, the climate is hot, tropical, steamy, and unhealthy, and is called by the Spanish settlers the *tierra caliente*, or hot country. The thermometer ranges here from 84° to 90° Fahr. in the shade, which, with the unhealthy malaria from the lagoons and jungles of the low grounds, is very generally fatal to Europeans. The pestilential insects, too, are unbearable, and ceaseless in their annoyances to the white man; comprising in their list the mosquito, sandfly, negua or jigger, rodero, and garropata. It was to avoid this climate, with all its attendant miseries, that the Spaniards penetrated into the interior of Mexico and Central America, climbed the Andes, and founded their cities and settlements in almost fairy regions and climates more than three centuries since.

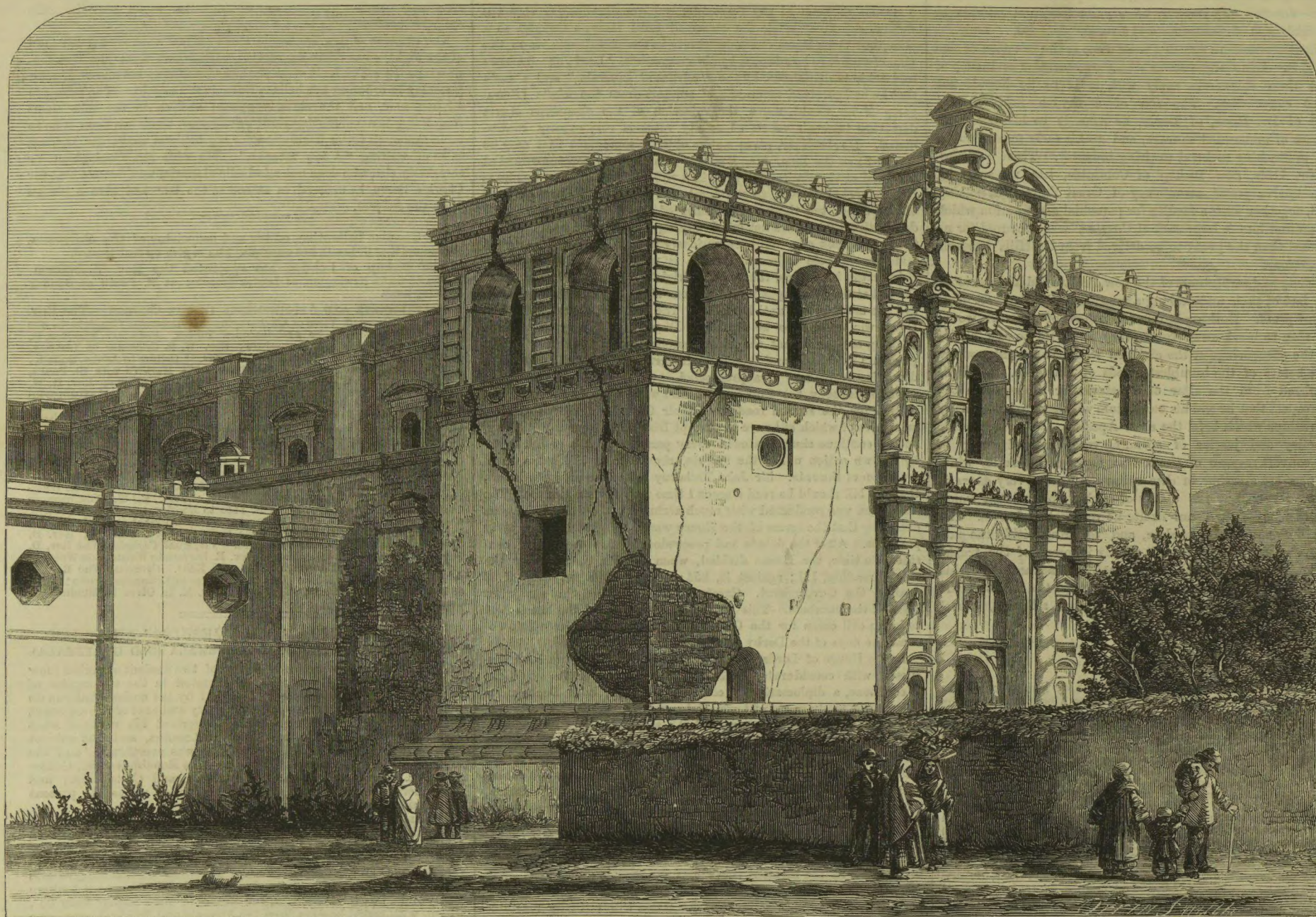
Old Guatemala was founded by Alvarado (one of Cortes' Generals at the Conquest of Mexico, and after that event) in the year 1542. This bold young cavalier, after his Mexican adventures, second only to Cortes himself, proceeded to conquer Guatemala, and the large section of country lying between Mexico and Peru. In this enterprise he determined to establish a monument to his name in the shape of the old city of Guatemala, and which was to rival in splendour the best cities of Mexico and the New World. He accordingly selected the picturesque situation at the foot of the two large volcanoes of Volcan de Fuego and Volcan de Agua, and built thereon, with the assistance of the conquered Indians, more than thirty large churches (two of which are shown in the Engravings), with Government buildings, and other accessories. The volcanoes rear their heads above the city, and stand in awful proximity to its site, their elevations being upwards of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. After his successful conquests Alvarado was buried in the cathedral of the capital, and his remains were afterwards removed to another site. The cathedral church is now a heap of ruins.

The earthquakes in the vicinity of the old city have been from time to time, as might be expected, of a terrible character, and have shaken the city into a heap of ruins. The great earthquakes of 1773 committed sad havoc, overturning the massive churches and killing a large number of people. This event caused the Government to build, in 1776, the new city of Guatemala, at a distance of about twenty-five miles from the volcanoes, and consign the old capital to its fate and to the natives, who still hang about the spot in large numbers, growing their cochineal and coffee in its prolific soil and climate. There are about 40,000 inhabitants still living on the spot, principally Indians and half-breeds. Its products are tropical; and there grow in the immediate vicinity coffee, the cochineal insect (the most valuable product of this part of the world), cocoa, Indian corn, and tropical and European vegetables, including wheat and potatoes.

Previously to the erection of the old city of Guatemala a city was commenced near to it called Ciudad Vieja de Almonega; but before its completion, and even before any great progress was made, it was entirely swept away by an eruption of water from the Volcan de Agua, or water volcano. The origin and fate of this primitive city are involved in much obscurity. Since this period the water volcano has remained inactive, but grows in bulk and elevation silently and gradually, as if preparing its accumulated contents for another violent outburst. The Volcan de Fuego (or Fire Volcano) is still active, and presents, with its companion volcano, a sublime and terrible feature in the landscape.

The architecture of old Guatemala is Italianised Moorish, with the structural features in the Italian style, and the relief decorations in plaster-work of the Alhambra style. Altogether, the mixed styles, from their massive treatment, have a bold and striking effect. The Moorish ornaments are worked in the plain faces of the walls, both on the plaster and stone, in low relief, and have all the minute and network appearance of that style. The arches are of Italian or Roman shape, and not at all of the Moorish or horseshoe shape.





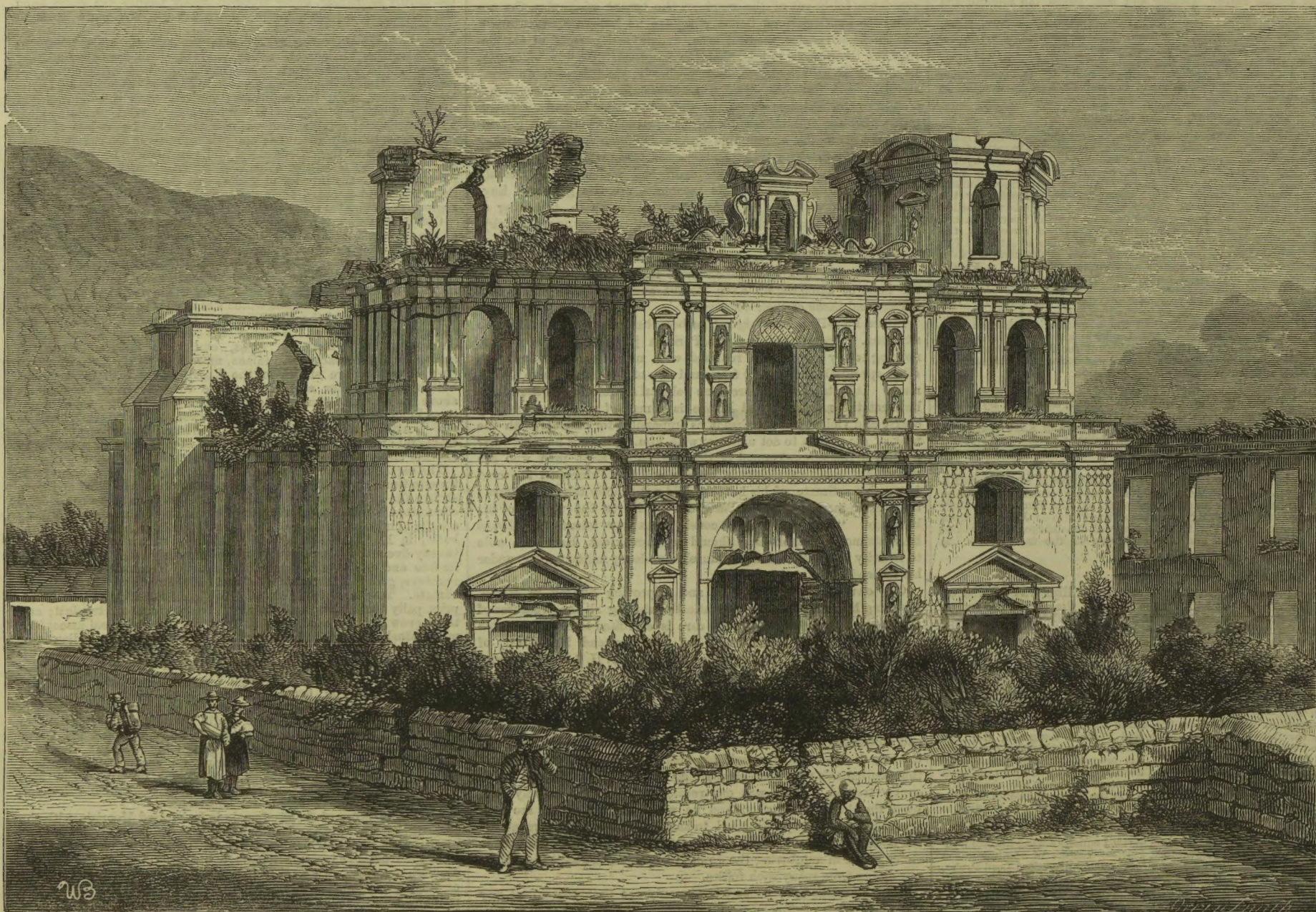
CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO IN ANTIGUA DE GUATEMALA.

The columns and cornices are mostly cut out of a beautiful sandstone (as in the earlier buildings of the Spanish conquerors in Mexico and Panama); and the main walls, domes, and massively-arched roofs are composed of rubble-stone masonry, with bands of red bricks intermixed, and the whole plastered over with a volcanic

lime found in the neighbourhood, which is very white, hard, and durable as stone. Upon this cement coating the enrichments are wrought, which but for the earthquakes would present a fresh and perfect appearance at the present day. The walls of the public buildings, and of many houses, are ten and twelve feet thick, and

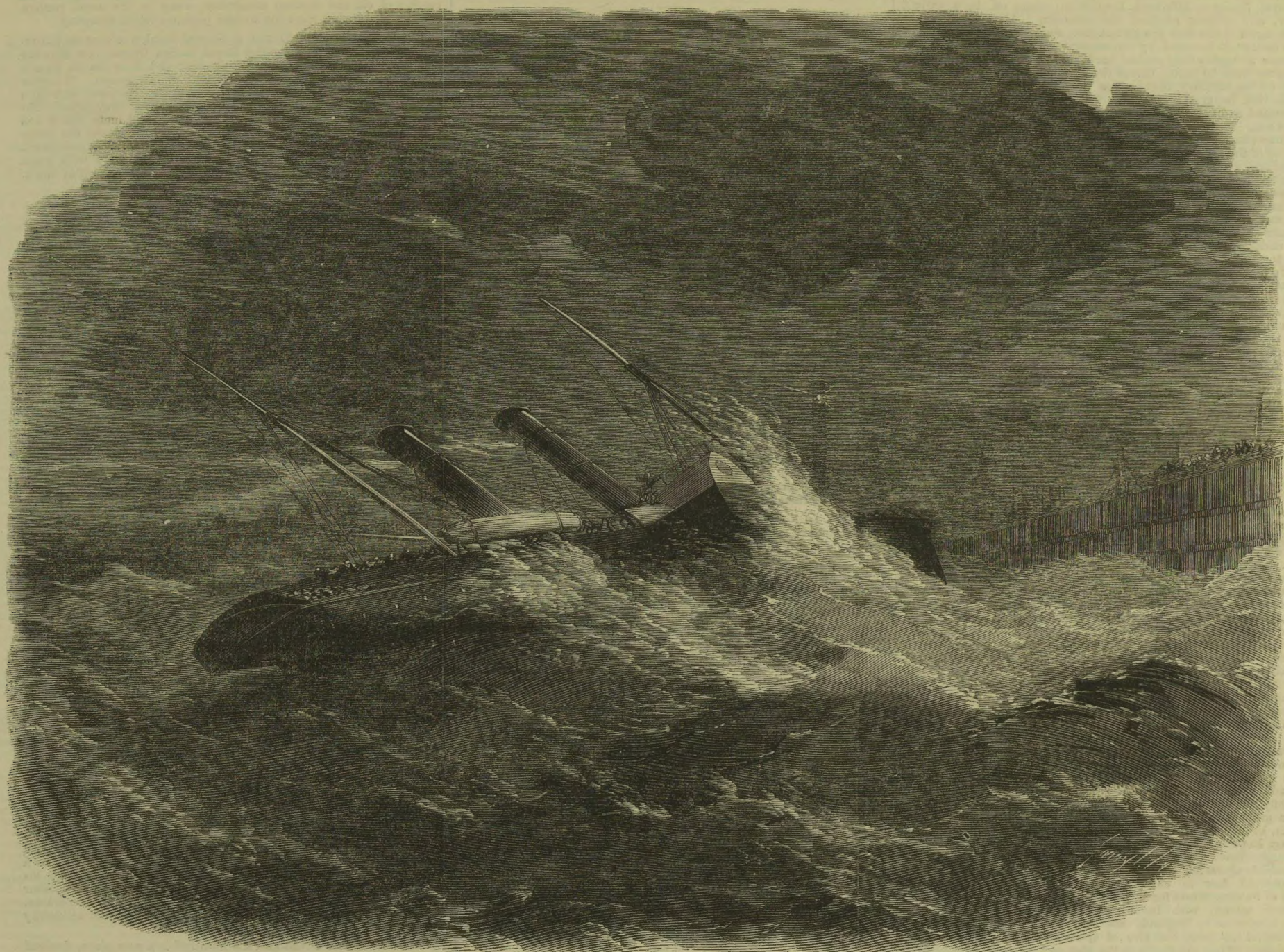
the area is domed and arched in, as if to resist the shocks of the heaviest earthquakes.

The Engravings are drawn from photographs taken on the spot by Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Guatemala, and were collected by the writer in his recent travels there.



CHURCH OF THE JESUITS IN ANTIGUA DE GUATEMALA.





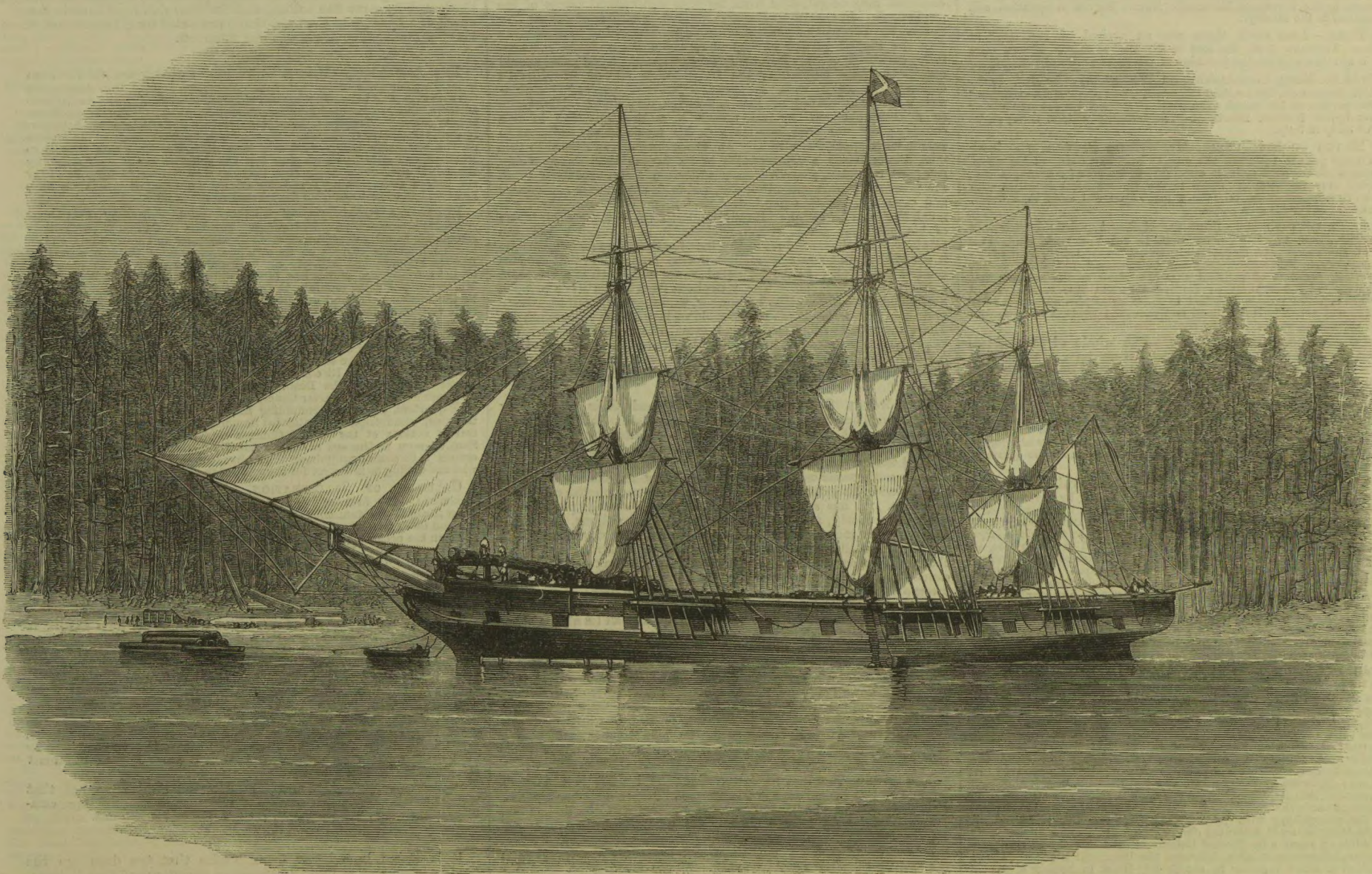
THE "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM" DRIFTING ASHORE IN CALAIS HARBOUR, ON SUNDAY WEEK, AFTER STRIKING THE PIER.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM" IN CALAIS HARBOUR.

THIS fine steamer, after a boisterous run across the Channel on the night of Saturday week, ran aground in Calais harbour—three lives having been lost on the occasion—as recorded in our Journal last

week. We give an Engraving of the *Prince Frederick William* drifting ashore after having struck the pier; and append some particulars of the lamentable catastrophe. Early on Sunday morning, when she was about entering the harbour, a heavy swell drove her with fearful violence against the East Pier, completely demolishing the larboard paddle-wheel, and causing such other serious damage as

to disable her and render her quite unmanageable. It was nearly dead low water at the time, and the vessel, having got clear of the pier-head, was driven ashore on the east side of the pier, the sea making a complete breach over her. The first efforts of Capt. Pittock, the commander of the vessel, were directed to the preservation of his passengers, and, having assured them of their safety if they would preserve order



THE SHIP "WACOUSTA" LOADING TIMBER FOR MAST-PIECES AT PUGET SOUND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



a life-boat, which had recently been presented to the inhabitants by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, came off in a gallant manner, and quickly reached the steamer. Although Captain Pittock again addressed the passengers, and reassured them that there was no danger, it is stated by one account that the moment the life-boat came alongside they rushed headlong into it, quite heedless of all cries for them to wait. One of the saved, in a letter to the *Times*, asserts, on the contrary, that he was unwilling to get into the boat till told that he must. However this may be, the boat was soon overcrowded and upset, and the whole of the occupants were thrown into the sea. The *Ondine* steamer, having come up at this critical time, succeeded in saving the boatmen and many of the passengers; but three of the latter were drowned. In the course of the morning the wind and sea subsided, when the officers and crew were enabled to walk ashore. The mails were got out, although in a wet condition, and were forwarded. The *Prince Frederick William* was safely towed into Calais harbour on Monday night at nine p.m., without having sustained any damage to her hull beyond two holes in two of her plates, which filled the fore compartments with water.

We understand that the Inspector of Life-boats (Captain Ward, R.N.) to the Royal National Life-boat Institution has proceeded to Calais to make some inquiries as to the cause of the accident to the life-boat, which was presented some time ago by the Board of Trade to that town, and which is on the plan of the boats of the before-named society. There can be little doubt that some mismanagement took place on the occasion. The life-boats of the institution during the past year have been off to wrecks scores of times without a single fatal accident. But to each of these boats a paid master and a trained crew are attached; and, until some such plan is adopted on the coasts of foreign countries, we fear that we shall continue to hear of accidents to life-boats. However, we understand that the English sailors at Calais have their confidence unshaken in the life-boat in question, and have expressed their readiness to go off in her again whenever required.

#### THE SHIP "WACOSTA" LOADING TIMBER FOR ENGLAND AT PUGET SOUND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUGET SOUND is an inlet of the great Pacific, extending, in a serpentine form, about 140 miles inland, and in many places is not a quarter of a mile broad, but very deep, and may be safely navigated by ships of the largest size which can approach the shore, and almost allow their jibbooms to touch its banks before letting go the anchor. Along the shores of Vancouver's Island and Puget Sound the land is almost one impenetrable forest, with high ranges of mountains rising in every direction. On these the rich resinous red pine-tree grows from the water's edge to the very summit. Mounts Renier, Olympus, and Baker, tower conspicuously above all others, and are covered with perpetual snow, which through the summer months partly dissolves, causing the rivers to rise to a greater height than they attain during winter; and it is to this cause that the expectations of the gold-diggers from California, and all parts, bound for Fraser River, on the banks of which deposits of the precious metal are found, have not met with that success which a few months ago they so confidently anticipated; yet that gold, coal, and other minerals exist in remunerative quantities is a settled fact; but the natural barriers to be overcome for obtaining these are considerable, and will be so for some time to come. Independent, however, of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, the magnificent trees, which grow in countless thousands, enhance its importance and value to England. The trees are chiefly red and white pine, the former predominating and growing to a great height, remarkable for their uniform straightness, strength, beauty, and elasticity; and equalling at all events, if not excelling, English oak in durability. Many of the red pine attain the extraordinary height of 300 feet, and measure, from the ground upwards, free from branches of any kind, 200 feet, and 21 feet in circumference at the base. They are capable of forming masts for the largest steamers and ships afloat. This new colony, with inexhaustible supplies of timber, will become invaluable to England, not only for the maintenance and equipment of the fleets, but also of those leviathan clippers which the extension of her commerce to the East and all parts encourages her enterprising merchants to build.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

The Rev. H. Walford, M.A., of Wadham College, and Vice-Principal and Tutor of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Lancing School.

On Wednesday Captain Pollard was appointed commander and superintendent of the training-ship *Conway*, recently presented by the Government to the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Service Association, and now stationed in the Mersey.

RED DEER.—Last week there was an arrival of red deer at Arran from Knowsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Derby. There were twenty in number, and are the purchase of the Duke of Hamilton.

At Tydd St. Mary, Lincolnshire, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Rector, laid the corner-stone of a "Mission House" for the portion of his parish—the piece of ground for the site having been given by Mr. Everson Harrison. The building will, it is hoped, be completed early in July.

THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—Mr. William Preston, who is allowed £2000 a year to maintain the dignity and hospitality of his office, after laying aside the sum actually expended in the year for carriages, &c., has handed over the sum of £1300 to the various local charities—the cost of the civic hospitalities, on even a more bountiful scale than usual, being defrayed out of his own purse.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO MR. TURNER, M.P.—A public dinner was given to Mr. James Aspinall Turner, M.P., in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on the evening of Friday week, as an "acknowledgment of his eminent services to this constituency and to the country;" and also, "at this important juncture of political affairs, to show to the country that those who formed the majority at the election when Messrs. Gibson and Bright were rejected remain attached to those principles on which they then united and acted." Upwards of one thousand gentlemen were present, Mr. Oliver Heywood filling the chair.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT CHATHAM.—The whole of the officers and troops belonging to the various arms of the service now at Chatham garrison were on Monday afternoon marched to the great lines, in charge of their respective commanding officers, for the purpose of being reviewed by Major-General Eyre. As soon as the whole of the troops had assembled the number of bayonets on the ground approached 5000, presenting an imposing appearance. General Eyre arrived shortly before three o'clock, when the battalions immediately filed past in slow and quiet time, after which they broke up into divisions, and went through a variety of brigade and other manoeuvres, all of which they executed with the greatest steadiness and precision.

WHOLESALE SHEEP-SLAUGHTERING.—The horrid outrage of wholesale sheep-slaughtering is again being perpetrated by the infuriated peasantry of Gweedore. A hundred and sixty-five sheep, the property of a Mr. Hunter, were lately taken off Tor mountains. The police made search on all the adjoining mountains for several days, and on the 24th ult. a large quantity of the skins, entrails, wool, &c., was discovered in a deep hole, at least a mile and a half from any house, covered over with sods and stones. A systematic mode of sheep-killing appears to be pursued. The sheep are driven into swamps, surrounded, and struck with sticks thrown at them. Footprints were discovered on one side of the swamps, and marks of the sticks were visible on the ground. The townland where those discoveries were made is the same as that in which the Greens, who are to be tried at the next Lifford Assizes, were detected some time ago with the mutton in their possession. The remains of the sheep discovered will be sufficient evidence to ensure their own compensation.

INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO MUNGO PARK AT SELKIRK.—The following account of this interesting ceremony is abridged from the *Southern Reporter*:—"On Wednesday the inauguration of the monument to Mungo Park, the distinguished African traveller, took place at Selkirk, amid enthusiastic demonstrations. The hiring-market for hinds being held upon the same day, the influx of strangers from the surrounding country, particularly from the valleys of Etrick and Yarrow, was very considerable. A procession, comprising the Burgh Flute Band, the Incorporated Trades, the Merchant Company, the Hawick Brass Band, St. John's Lodge (Melrose) of Freemasons, and the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Selkirk, formed at two o'clock, and moved off along the High-street towards the monument. The Rev. Mr. Farquharson having opened the proceedings with prayer, the statue was uncovered by Mr. Currie, the sculptor, amid deafening cheers, the band playing 'Auld Lang Syne.' After an allusion by Provost Roberts to the history and adventures of Park, Mr. Johnstone, of Alva, delivered the inaugural address. About sixty gentlemen dined together in the County Hotel in honour of the inauguration."

#### MUSIC.

The POPULAR CONCERT of Monday last was certainly the best of this series of favourite entertainments. The selection was wholly made from the works of Beethoven, and included some of his most beautiful chamber pieces, both instrumental and vocal. The instrumental portion consisted of the quintet in C major, for two violins, two tenors, and violoncello; the pianoforte sonata in C, in the set dedicated to Haydn, one of the composer's earliest works; the quartet in F, dedicated to Count Rasoumofsky; and the sonata in G, op. 30, for the piano and violin. The performers were—violin, M. Wieniawski and Herr Ries; tenors, Messrs. Doyle and Schreurs; violoncello, Piatti; and piano, M. Hallé. With such players the execution of every piece was perfect. The vocal portion was not interesting. It included the contralto song, "In questa tomba oscura," sung by Madame Behrens; "The Lover," a translation of the German song, "Neue Liebe, neues Leben," sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper; "Know'st thou the land," sung by Madame Enderssohn; and "The Song of the Quail," sung by Mr. Tennant. These pieces—each of them a gem of German melody—were admirably sung; but especial praise is due to Mr. Tennant, who was called upon, at a very short notice, to supply the place of Mr. Sims Reeves, that gentleman being again disabled by illness. "The Quail" is one of Beethoven's happiest inspirations—expressing, as he only could express, those feelings of deep devotion awakened in a meditative mind by the simple note of the bird. Mr. Tennant has a tenor voice of no ordinary beauty, and his taste and expression were worthy of so fine an organ. He is young; and, if he goes on as he has begun, has a distinguished career before him. We remarked the great beauty of the English versions of the above three songs sung by Mrs. Enderssohn, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Tennant, and we find that they are taken from an edition of "Beethoven's German Songs, with English Words," just published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. The editor, Mr. W. Hills, is also the author of the English words; and we have been equally surprised and delighted with the beauty of the verses, their poetical spirit, elegance of expression, musical flow, and exquisite adaptation to the melodies. In short, they are charming, and must tend to give popularity to many gems of the illustrious master which are as yet nearly unknown in this country.

On Tuesday evening there was a musical performance at St. MARTIN'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital at King's-cross, a great and most valuable institution, highly deserving of public support. The performance consisted of Mr. Leslie's oratorio, or biblical cantata, "Judith," which, it will be remembered, was composed for, and performed at, the Birmingham festival of last autumn, when it contributed to advance the reputation of this young and rising composer. It was now brought for the first time before a London audience, and with complete success. The two principal parts, those of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, were sung by Madame Viardot Garcia and Signor Belletti, who originally sustained them at Birmingham; the others being taken by Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Montem Smith, from whom they received all justice. The instrumental band and chorus were complete and powerful, and the execution of this great work was excellent in every respect. The hall was crowded to the doors; and, as the price of admission was high, the performance must have been of substantial benefit to the hospital.

Mr. ELLA has begun his Annual Series of Musical Union Soirées. The first took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. These soirées may be described as subsidiary to the Musical Union Matinées, which have been established for a much longer period. The matinées and soirées are on the same plan and of the same character; the only difference between them being that at the latter vocal music is introduced. We cannot better show the nature of these entertainments than by giving the programme of the concert of Tuesday:—

PART I.			
Quintet in G	..	..	Mozart.
Grand Trio, No. 3, op. 53, B flat, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello	..	..	Rubinstein.
Glee, "Tis Midnight"	..	..	J. L. Hopkins.
PART II.			
Quartet	..	..	Haydn.
Duet, G minor, op. 5, pianoforte and violoncello	..	..	Beethoven.
Serenade, "Slumber, dearest"	..	..	Mendelssohn.
Pensées Fugitives, for piano and violin	..	..	Romance, Intermezzo, and Lied
Part Song, "The Arrow and the Song"	..	..	Heller and Ernst.
	..	..	G. A. Macfarren.

The performers were—violin, M. Saindon and Herr Goffrie; violas, Mr. Doyle and Herr Schreurs; violoncello, Signor Piatti; pianist, Herr Pauer; vocalists, the Orpheus Glee Union. These particulars leave little more to be said. Most of the pieces in the above programme are well known, and the manner in which they were executed may be gathered from the (also well-known) names of the performers. In regard to Mozart's quintet in C (one of his masterpieces) Mr. Ella gives a piece of information interesting to amateurs:—"In the Playell edition of this composition the andante is shamefully curtailed of its beautiful proportions. Amateurs should obtain the first English or the last Leipzig edition of Mozart's Quintets if they wish to possess correct copies." Rubinstein's trio was played by Pauer, Saindon, and Piatti. His merits as a composer are by no means a settled question in this country; and our acquaintance with his music is not sufficient to entitle us to speak dogmatically on the subject. In regard to this trio, it is certainly a presumption in its favour that Pauer, a consummate musician, plays it from predilection. Its execution by all the three performers was admirable, and to all appearance *con amore*; and certainly, amidst a good deal that seemed obscure, there was much that was beautiful. Haydn's quartet (in B flat, op. 76) is one of his brightest gems, equally delightful to the artist and the amateur. Beethoven's duet in G minor for the piano and violoncello is one of the great master's earliest works, but not on that account the less beautiful. In the hands of Pauer and Piatti it was a treat scarcely to be exceeded. The "Orpheus Glee Union" is a party of professional vocalists, eight in number, who sing very well together; and their part-songs gave an agreeable variety to the entertainment. There was a full, fashionable, and most attentive audience. The two remaining soirées will be given on the 22nd of this month, and the 5th of April. The eight matinées of the Musical Union (the fifteenth season) commence on the 3rd of May and terminate on the 5th of July.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS had their anniversary festival on Thursday week at St. James's Hall. This is in many respects one of the most remarkable benevolent institutions in London. It has existed 120 years, having been established in 1738. Handel was one of its founders, and bequeathed to it £1000; and there is not a name celebrated in the annals of English music during the period of its existence that is not to be found on the roll of its members. It has an income of about £3000, arising partly from invested property, and partly from annual subscriptions, donations, &c., and this income is employed in the relief of decayed members and their families, in providing for orphan children, and other charitable purposes; and there is one feature belonging to it which cannot be too highly applauded. Its property is administered, its income is collected and applied to its various objects—a work involving many laborious details—at a yearly cost of less than £200; there being no lucrative office in the society, and all its affairs being gratuitously and zealously managed by some of the most eminent members of the profession. There are few similar institutions, we believe, which could say as much. At the meeting last week the chair was ably filled by Mr. T. H. Hall, barrister-at-law, the society's honorary counsel, and the assemblage was more than usually large. Among the donations of the evening there were £100 from Messrs. Cocks, the eminent publishers, of New Burlington-street, and £50 from Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte-manufacturers, this princely house having at different times contributed above £1200 to the funds of the society.

THE ROUND, CATCH, and CANON CLUB held their last meeting but one of this season at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last. This club, one of the most agreeable musical societies in London, has existed about twenty years. Its professional members are Messrs. Francis, Barnby, Land, Gear, Cumming, Bradbury, Machin, and Lawler—all eminent musicians, and especially conversant with the English school of vocal harmony. At the meeting on Saturday there was a numerous attendance of members and visitors; and the

vocal entertainments of the evening, consisting of choice glees and catches of old and modern composers, sung in the most perfect manner imaginable, gave the utmost pleasure to the company.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA at Covent Garden closes on Saturday next, to make way for the Royal Italian Opera. On Monday next Mr. Harrison will have his benefit; and Miss Louisa Payne's benefit will take place on the last night of the season. Whether considered as managers or as performers, Mr. Harrison and Miss Payne are well deserving of the great public favour they enjoy. No theatrical establishment can be better conducted than theirs has been from the beginning; and their nightly exertions on the stage have been laborious and unremitting to a degree altogether without precedent. Their season, we believe, has been attended with great success—a success which is no more than the just reward of merit.

#### THEATRES, &c.

STANDARD.—Mr. Mc Kean Buchanan appeared on Monday in the character of *Hamlet*. It will be recollected that the princely Dane was the part in which this gentleman sought the suffrage of a British audience some years ago on the Drury Lane stage. Since that period Mr. Buchanan has had extensive and profitable practice in Australia and America, and reappears in England with considerable advantages. It may naturally be expected that his extravagances have been chastened, his ineptitudes removed, and that, in general, he now supports the part with the power that might be reasonably expected from an established actor. He was received by the audience with much favour, was frequently applauded during the performance, and at the conclusion was summoned to receive the ovation usually awarded to success. He is, undoubtedly, much improved in every respect, and possesses many natural qualifications for a vigorous and graceful actor. His person is tall, and his general attitudes are elegant. One merit he possesses that is all his own. His conception of character is original. He is no copyist, but pursues his own impulses somewhat to a dangerous extreme. He is remarkably demonstrative, and is most anxious that the meaning of the scene should be conveyed to the audience. Thus, in the mysterious interview with *Ophelia*, he is careful to show that he is aware of the presence of the *King* and her father before he suggests a doubt of her honesty, and rests the further extravagance of his behaviour during the interview on that fact. In the course of the performance he restores many passages of the Shakspearean text usually omitted. As a fencer he is decidedly good and effective. We should have been better pleased had the death of the philosophical Prince been conceived in a quieter spirit. The house was very well filled, and the tragedy was most satisfactorily performed. A new piece was also produced on the same evening—a new piece, though with an old title—"The Forty Thieves." It is a burlesque, accompanied with favourite musical illustrations, and depends much on the humour of Mr. Bigwood, who supports the robber-chief with an amount of eccentricity that always convulses the house. The costumes and scenery were very superb; and, as a spectacle, the new extravaganza has few rivals in the theatrical world. Mr. Douglass has manifested in it, as in everything he does, decided spirit and enterprise. The tableau with which it concludes is, in particular, a magnificent set, consisting of animated figures and some clever machinery.

ASTLEY'S.—"The Hundred Cuirassiers" is the name of a new piece, founded on Mr. Grant's novel, and which has proved successful. There is some striking scenery, such as the Garden of the Tuileries illuminated—a battle scene—the Gates of Nantz, with a grand procession—the Cuirassiers' Encampment—and the Fort of Lutetstein. The plot relates to the fortunes of a Scotch gentleman named *Arthur Blane*, who, having committed homicide in his own land, seeks a foreign country and finds refuge in Paris, and by his daring wins a place in the French King's own regiment, and, after many trials of his bravery, the hand of a Princess. The drama, which is well appointed both equinely and humanly, was eminently successful.

SURREY.—"The Artist and his Family" is a new piece, derived from the French, produced at this theatre, in which Mr. Creswick has a part that precisely suits his talent. *Christopher de Lorges* is an artist whose tardy progress in his profession exposes him to the temptation of a pretended friend, who induces him to try the gaming-table to repair his fortunes. The result is that he loses his honour, and this so preys on his mind that it leads to his death. Meanwhile, his daughter is seduced; but, nevertheless, may be honourably married, if her father can clear his name from the stain it has contracted. This is impossible; but his death is accepted as a sufficient expiation. These incidents, pathetic in themselves, were illustrated by some fine acting; and Mr. Creswick is entitled to the credit of a triumph in the tears that he extorted from the sternest of his spectators. The house was well attended.

THE ALHAMBRA.—Messrs. Howe and Cushing are not the men to let the grass grow under their feet. Attractive already, they determined to be more so, and have called to their aid fresh marvels of agility and muscular force. The new troupe have denominated themselves "The Rocky Mountain Wonders." They have been trappers in San Francisco, and have performed miracles in California. We need not, however, trust to the reports of the admirable things that they have done, the feats that they have accomplished elsewhere; we may test the probabilities of their story, by the actual prodigious deeds that they are now willing to exhibit. They are indeed extraordinary; and far exceed anything of which we have hitherto had experience from the acrobat or the athlete.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF CANTON.—On Saturday this new and most interesting view was opened. The city of Canton is particularly calculated to attract attention from its antiquity and associations, and is, besides, intensely curious on its own account—one of the most curious of Eastern marvels, and hitherto an inscrutable mystery. The panorama of Leicester-square, which has been painted by Mr. Robert Burford and Mr. Henry C. Selous, presents the capital in the state in which it was left by the bombardment and assault of December the 28th and 29th, 1857—a state verified by the fact that the picture has been painted from military photographs taken by officers of the Royal Engineers, and transmitted to Mr. Burford by General Peel and Sir John Burgoyne. Mr. Wingrove Cook has also much aided the result by imparting such information and assistance as was required. Here the spectator may behold, in picturesque detail, the Wall, the extra-mural Rice-fields, the Chinese temples and pagodas, the House of Tablets of the Dead, the Tigris, the Fire Observatory, the Governor's Palace, the Tartar General's house, native batteries, the English headquarters, and the surrounding hills. The effect produced is one of the most picturesque and animated imaginable, and should suggest more correct notions of the state of Chinese civilisation than usually obtain. Such a lesson to the eye as this is morally instructive, and may serve to correct a thousand prejudices. It already commands crowds of visitors who are willing to interpret for themselves the aspects of the East.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.—BREWER'S PANORAMA.—The first part of this panorama is full of singular interest. What is called the Mammoth Cave is a series of caves, in which the stalactite and other formations are most curious and brilliant. Testimonials are given in the programme that the artist has been remarkably faithful in his details and effects. He is stated to have passed seventeen days in making his sketches. The Falls of the Niagara will probably disappoint those who have witnessed the scene of their sublimity, for "who can paint like Nature"? Disappointment will also ensue from the visitor attaching himself to one out of its many phases. "It presents," says the book, "three peculiar and distinct aspects, according to the situation from which it is seen. From one position its form is like a horseshoe, from another it appears triangular, and from a third it presents three sides of a hollow square." But however much the visitor may be disappointed on these or other accounts, let him accept the Shakspearean apology, "The best in this kind are but shadows; and the worst are no worse, if imagination amend them." In addition to these views there is an extraordinary one of the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and a remarkably splendid set scene of the new Victoria Bridge in Canada, a colossal work, worthy to set rank with the Thames Tunnel and the Menai Tubular Bridge, and capable of conferring immortality on the name of Robert Stephenson. It is painted with great breadth and effect. It is expected that the bridge will be completed by next October. This representation of it will prove a great additional attraction to Brewer's panorama.

"PATCHWORK."—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul announce that their entertainment, which consists of several most amusing representations of character, will close at St. James's Hall on the 26th inst.

It is stated in a letter from Naples that ten days ago the gendarmes arrested at Cagliari a notorious bandit, named Vasa de Agius, who is accused of having committed more than seventy murders.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Some conversation took place, originating from a question asked by Earl Granville, touching the operation of the Vaccination Act, in which the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other Peers participated.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee; as did the Burial Places Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice for Monday, the 21st, of his annual motion respecting the Maynooth grant.

Mr. DUNCOMBE announced that, if the Reform Bill reached the stage of Committee, he should move amendments by which the £20 required as investment in the savings-bank by way of qualification should be reduced to £40, and the privilege of the franchise granted to the possessors of that amount lodged in any benefit society; that the lodger franchise should be reduced to a minimum of 4s. a week rental, or £10 per annum instead of £20; and the payment of rates and taxes should not be exacted from the elector before he is allowed to record his vote.

## INDIA.

Lord STANLEY having moved the second reading of the Indian Loan Bill, Sir G. C. Lewis entered a protest against it being possible that the home exchequer was, under any circumstances, to be made answerable for Indian debts. The change effected by the Act of last Session, by which the actual sovereignty of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, was, he acknowledged, both complete and beneficial so far as related to the administrative system. But in a financial point of view there was no alteration whatever, and the two exchequers remained as before, entirely disconnected and distinct. The necessity for the present loan was, he observed, attributable solely to the enormous increase in the military expenditure of the Indian Government, and it was on this point that the reinforcements were alone possible, such as might place the revenue and outlay of that country in a satisfactory state of equilibrium.

Mr. BURNETT apprehended that no permanent improvement could be expected in Indian finance until the whole system of government in that country was remodelled and reformed. The present plans, he contended, comprised only some temporary relief to the local at the expense of the imperial revenue. No change of any real importance had yet been accomplished in consequence of the formal assumption of sovereignty in India by the Queen; nor was any real reform to be looked for so long as the Minister continued, as at present, surrounded by a Council consisting of men who had grown up under the old system of misgovernment, and who would of necessity oppose and thwart every proposal for fundamental amelioration. Enlarging upon the mismanagement of the Indian Administration, the opportunities that had been missed, the resources that were left undeveloped, and the miseries which had in consequence overtaken the inhabitants of that country, the hon. member maintained that no cure could be discovered for the present chronic state of deficiency and embarrassment until the governmental system was thoroughly improved, and the population of Hindostan rendered so contented and prosperous that the enormous army which was now requisite to keep down revolt could be reduced to the proportions of a mere police force.

Mr. ARNOLD pointed out various means by which he thought the revenue of India would be largely increased, especially by an improved system of raising an income from the land. He proceeded to describe methods for reducing expenditure, as also for mitigating many of the grievances under which the Indian subjects of the Crown were still suffering.

Mr. EWART added some comments upon different points of the Indian system of government, which he considered to be altogether over-centralised. Much benefit would, as he believed, be secured by gradually introducing the principle of local self-government, and by allowing the natives to take a larger share in the functions of the Administration.

Mr. WILSON computed that now, when the disturbances were put down, the income of India would fall at least three millions annually below the expenditure. This, he confessed, was a serious chasm, but he hoped that it would be filled up in the course of three or four years, not by reducing outlays, which he thought a limited and injudicious means of placing the finances of the country in a better position, but by the gradual development of wealth, prosperity, and revenue in that portion of the British dominions. Some practical means for securing this object were then described by the hon. member.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to various questions and comments which had arisen in the course of the debate, maintained that the financial prospects of India were on the whole not discouraging. Though the debt had increased from time to time, the revenue had expanded in a still larger measure, and this process he expected to be renewed, and the additional liability created by the new loan extinguished by a fresh augmentation in the revenue of the country when tranquillity was restored and the reforms which the Government were maturing had been brought into operation. On the question of responsibility he fully admitted the principle that the creditors of India had no claim whatever upon the English revenue. These creditors had, however, a first charge on the local revenue, and, if the whole Indian income proved insufficient both to pay interest on the debt and defray the expense of defence and administration, a question might in that case arise as to the source whence funds should be supplied to carry on the government of that country.

Sir E. PERRY insisted that every one of the many extensions of territory in Hindostan recently effected had involved a greater increase of expenditure than they had reimbursed in the shape of revenue. The time must come when the finances of that country would be unable to bear the drain, and the home population would have to supply the deficiency.

Mr. C. BRUCE reminded the House that the intimate connection of Indian and English finance had been pointed out by the late Sir R. Peel as long since as 1842. As the Legislature had now assumed complete control over the affairs of India, it was idle, and not quite honest, to attempt to repudiate its liabilities.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

## SUPPLY.

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the votes belonging to the series of Army Estimates, of which many were agreed to amidst the usual miscellaneous discussion.

On resuming, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The sitting was almost entirely occupied with the discussion of the circumstances attending the seizure, condemnation, and subsequent release of the French vessel *Charles et Georges* by the Portuguese authorities. The question was introduced by Lord Wodehouse, and treated successively by Lords Malmesbury, Granville, Kingsdown, Grey, Cranworth, St. Germans, and Wensleydale. It soon resolved itself into a question of technical legal points, and fell into the hands of the law Lords. Ultimately, Lord Wodehouse withdrew his motion.

The Trading Companies Winding-up Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Gladstone took the oath and his seat on re-election for the University of Oxford.

Mr. WHITE gave notice that in Committee on the Reform Bill he should move that, instead of disfranchising the workmen in the Government dockyards, the votes of those men should be taken by ballot.—Mr. Cox gave notice that he would move the insertion of a clause repealing the Septennial Act, to shorten the duration of Parliament, and to prevent its dissolution until the period for which it might be elected expired.

Lord J. MANNERS, replying to Sir J. V. Shelley, stated that a vote would be proposed during the present Session for the purpose of defraying the expenses required to clean and improve the Serpentine in Hyde-park.

## SEIZURE OF THE "CHARLES ET GEORGES."

Mr. KINGLAKE called attention to the affair of the *Charles et Georges*; and, in moving for some additional papers relating thereto, entered into an elaborate review of the circumstances of the case, and urged various charges against the Government for timidity and vacillation, as manifested by their conduct of the case, and especially for having betrayed and deserted the Portuguese Cabinet during the controversy with France. The result, he contended, attested the incompetence of the Foreign Secretary, and had heavily compromised the honour and dignity of England.

Mr. BUXTON seconded the motion. He believed that the British Government had missed a great opportunity. By a firmer and abler management of the question they might have established an important precedent in favour of settling by arbitration controversies which might otherwise culminate in war.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, in an elaborate commentary upon the whole series of transactions, defended the conduct of the Foreign Secretary. He contended that the form into which the question was thrown precluded any interference on the part of Lord Malmesbury before the date at which he first offered the good offices of England to settle the controversy, and that in the subsequent correspondence the British Ministry had neglected no step calculated to bring the affair to a pacific and honourable conclusion.

Mr. LOWE insisted, on the other hand, that upon the face of the published despatches, to which he made many references, it was evident that many things had been left undone, and others were ill done, by the Foreign Secretary in his management of the question.

Mr. BOVILL argued that from the outset the French view of the question relating to the seizure of the *Charles et Georges* was borne out by the facts of the case. This being so, the English Government could not interfere to support Portugal in a case where she was so clearly in the wrong.

Lord J. Russell admitted that on many points the Government had a good defence. It would, he thought, have been decidedly wrong for them to have encouraged Portugal in refusing to give up the ship under the

menace of France, and thus risk the outbreak of hostilities. The circumstances, however, unquestionably proved that the conduct of the French Government was violent and wrong, and he insisted that the support afforded to our Portuguese ally by the Foreign Minister ought to have been more decided, and the question settled by an arbitration which would have secured the honour of both countries. The attitude assumed by England in the diplomatic communication was undignified, and the advice tendered to Portugal absolutely humiliating.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL analysed the legal bearings of the question, contending that the Government had but observed the restrictions prescribed by the accepted code of international law.

Sir R. BETHELL moved that the debate should be adjourned.

Some opposition being raised to the adjournment, Lord PALMERSTON observed that the hour was late, and many members still wished to speak on the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that there was no question properly before the House. The motion was simply for papers which had been promised.

The motion was, however, agreed to, and the debate stood adjourned.

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN.—Mr. DRUMMOND obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain the law relating to the combination of workmen.

Leave was given to Lord NAAS to introduce a bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## CHURCH-RATES.—LOSS OF THE MINISTERIAL BILL.

On the motion that the Church-rates Bill (Mr. Walpole's Bill) should be read a second time,

Sir J. TRELAUNY moved an amendment deferring the second reading for six months. He reurged the objections so often advanced in the many previous debates on the subject against attempts to compromise a question which could only be satisfactorily solved by totally abolishing the church-rate. The bill, as contended, would not remove the injustice now inflicted upon dissenters in being compelled to support a Church to which they did not belong. It was erroneous in principle, and, as he also pointed out, faulty in many of the most important details.

Lord CASTLEROSSE seconded the amendment, declaring that, of the numerous measures brought forward on the subject in successive sessions, the present was in many respects the worst.

The HOME SECRETARY, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt (who had just previously taken his seat on re-election for North Wilts), supported the bill. The proposed arrangement which it offered was, he thought, acceptable, and he approved especially of the provision it contained for the commutation of the church-rate into a rent charge on property, and for the personal exemption of dissenters to the payment of that impost.

Sir G. GREY opposed the bill, insisting that its provisions were suited only to a very limited range of localities. There were many parishes and many circumstances in, or under, which the measure could not be worked at all, and many more in which it would work ill. He agreed with those who thought that the only effectual method for terminating this long-pending controversy was to abolish the impost altogether.

Sir J. PAKINGTON accused the opponents of the measure with acting merely from party spirit. Against Sir G. Grey he brought also a charge of inconsistency, alleging that he had himself brought in a bill based on similar principles to that which he now opposed. All the real objections to the measure related, he thought, to matters of detail, and might be more appropriately discussed in Committee. The bill was framed in a spirit of conciliation, and deserved a more generous treatment than that of being encountered with factious opposition.

Sir I. BETHELL characterised the church-rate as a remnant of intolerance, and a surviving symbol of the old predominance of the Church establishment. So long as it was maintained in any shape the dissenting members of the community would have cause to complain of the denial of that perfect religious equality which, in theory, was supposed to exist in this country.

Mr. DRUMMOND objected to the bill because it partially waived a right on which he considered that no compromise was permissible. The church-rate was the ancient and inalienable patrimony of the Church, and could not be surrendered except by a fraudulent sacrifice of her rights.

After a few remarks from Mr. BALL, who supported the amendment,

Mr. LOWE admitted that the present state of the law was intolerable. The bill now before the House was, however, calculated, in his opinion, to make matters worse, and stimulate the dissension which it was most essential to allay.

Mr. WALPOLE, in reply, combated the objections which had been urged against his measure, whose provisions he sought to explain and vindicate. He had tried, he said, to settle a question which had baffled the skill of many other members and several preceding Administrations, and hoped that the bill would be allowed to pass a second reading, so as to be discussed in Committee, and receive the amendments which were no doubt required in many of its details.

Mr. STANHOPE having briefly spoken,

The House divided:—For the second reading, 171; for the amendment, 251.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at five o'clock.

OCCASIONAL FORMS OF PRAYER BILL.—This bill passed through Committee. SINGAPORE.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY presented a petition from merchants, bankers, and other residents at Singapore, and asked what the intentions of Government were with respect to that country.—The Earl of CARNARVON said the Government were inquiring into the expediency of placing the colony under the Governor-General of India, but would decide nothing at present.

GRAND JURIES.—The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill for the abolition of grand juries in the metropolitan police district. Under the present system, he said, evil-disposed persons often went before grand juries and obtained bills of indictment, merely with a view to extortion; while another evil was that, when magistrates committed persons for trial, the witnesses got tampered with, and altered their evidence so that the bill was thrown out; and yet they could not be indicted for perjury, since the grand jury were sworn to secrecy. Grand juries in London were entirely useless, owing to the care of magistrates before committing prisoners; and grand juries were characterised in some quarters of the metropolis as the "thieves' hope."—The bill was then laid on the table.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The Earl of March took the oath and his seat on his re-election for West Sussex.

## THE GOVERNMENT REFORM-BILL.

Mr. MILES gave notice that, in Committee on the Government Reform Bill, he should move a clause to preserve the rights of the 40s. freeholders. Lord J. RUSSELL: I beg to give notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Government Reform Bill I shall move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed by this bill with the freehold franchise in England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities or boroughs than is contemplated in this measure" (loud cheers).

In reply to Mr. Foljambe, who put a question as to the effect which the new bill would have upon the borough of East Retford,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a few words, and then proceeded to refer to the notices just given by Mr. Miles and Lord J. Russell, intimating that it was not the intention of the Government to propose to disfranchise any borough freeholders, whether they exercised their rights of borough freeholders within the limits of Parliamentary boroughs or not. One of the principles of the measure was that no place and no person should be disfranchised. The subject had been under the consideration of the Government, and before the second reading he would take the opportunity of placing upon the table clauses, which he would move in Committee, to reconcile the main principle of the bill, which was to create identity of suffrage between counties and boroughs, with the recognised rights of the borough freeholders (Hear, hear).

Mr. WILD gave notice that he should move to add the following words to Lord John Russell's resolution:—"And that, in the election of members of Parliament, votes be taken by ballot" (Hear, hear).

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—Mr. HANKEY called attention to some recent funding of Exchequer Bills, and moved that in future no funding of such bills held by the Commissioners of Savings Banks should be made without the special authority of an Act of Parliament.—Sir S. NORTHGOTE defended the operations referred to, and after some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.—Captain VIVIAN moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation regarding the War Office and Board of Ordnance which were made in the year 1855, and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs.—General FREL assented to the motion, which was agreed to after a brief discussion.

## CHURCH-RATES.

Sir A. EITON moved the following resolutions:—  
1. That this House, considering that church-rates are productive of frequent strife and litigation, and have ceased to be levied in an increasing number of parishes, deems it advisable that they should be wholly discontinued, except for payment of existing charges thereon; and that the maintenance of the fabric of the church should be confided to the zeal and liberality of the clergy and laity.  
2. That, in order to afford every facility for the free exercise of that zeal and liberality, it is expedient that in every parish the incumbent and churchwardens should form a corporation, with power to take, hold, and dispose of all property given or appropriated for purposes relating to the parish church, and to administer the income therefrom as such.  
3. That the authority of the present Vestry in every parish with respect to the parish church should be transferred to a new Vestry, to be named "The Church Vestry," to consist of the incumbent and churchwardens, and those owners and occupiers of property in the parish who give not less than a fixed yearly sum to the parish church funds, the present Vestry retaining its authority in secular affairs.  
4. That the churchwardens should be elected exclusively from the members of the church Vestry, and their purely secular duties be performed by the overseers.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT opposed the motion, which was calculated to lead to no practical result.

Mr. COWPER thought the scheme well conceived, although it would be better expressed in a bill.

Mr. NEWBURY objected to the proposed scheme that it would limit the action of the liberal spirit of Churchmen.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—Lord BURY called the attention of the House to the Newfoundland fisheries; and moved an address to her Majesty for copies or extracts of any correspondence between the English and French authorities in Newfoundland, or between the Governor of Newfoundland and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or between the English and French Governments, which might show the construction placed by the French authorities upon the treaties which now regulate the Newfoundland fisheries.—Sir E. B. LYTTON said the subject was one to which he had devoted great attention, and upon which he had a very decided opinion; but he was precluded from going fully into it, because it required a great amount of argument and involved some little danger, although he hoped it would be found to admit of an amicable arrangement; as it had been agreed to appoint commissioners on both sides to investigate claims, and steps would be taken to prevent collisions between the fishing-vessels in the meantime. With regard to the motion, he asked the noble Lord not to press for the papers, but to wait for the report of the Commissioners.

After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BILL.—The House then went into Committee on this bill, and soon after adjourned.

## THE "COMMISSIONNAIRES."

THIS new corps, instituted to remedy a defect long felt in London, and at the same time to furnish a means of employment for maimed pensioners of her Majesty's service, commenced their duties on the 14th of last month. Although little more than three weeks have elapsed, their number has been raised from seven to eighteen, and it is expected that in the course of a few months this will be increased to one hundred men, and no part of the metropolis left without them.

As the commissionnaire system is new to most English people, and its success depends on its purposes and advantages being widely made known, we will now state them, as described by its originator in some letters to the *Times*:—

"Many people must at times have wanted a trustworthy person to deliver a message or parcel, to hold a horse, or execute a commission; in fact, there are numerous daily instances in which the services of a responsible set of men would be most useful; but at the present time are not to be procured at a moment in London, although in Paris and other cities such a class has long existed. This want, then, it is now intended to remedy by employing a number of pensioners as commissionnaires, and stationing them in the principal streets; they will be selected in the first instance from men who have lost an arm, so that with the addition of a uniform and their uniforms there will be no difficulty in recognising them."

The habits and education of a soldier, his punctuality and precision, qualify him especially for this occupation; and the possession of a pension, which he is liable to forfeit in case of misconduct, affords a guarantee to his employer otherwise unattainable. When to this is added the fact of his seeking this employment in consequence of wounds received in the service of his country, which from their nature preclude him from ordinary work, there is no further necessity for enlarging on his claims.

In order to maintain the character and discipline of the corps, and to ensure the good working of the system, a strict code of rules has been drawn up for the guidance of its members, which they are obliged to sign on engagement. Slight infractions of these are punishable by fine, but any serious one will be followed by instant dismissal, as the success of the whole body may be compromised by the misconduct of one of them.

The men parade in the morning on week-days at nine o'clock, and are then posted at their respective stations by the corporal in charge. On Sundays they march to church in the morning, parading for this purpose in Trafalgar-square, by the statue of Sir Charles Napier.

Their dress consists of a green cloth tunic, with trousers of Oxford mixture, forage-cap, belt, and great-coat, all supplied by Messrs. Dolan, the military clothiers, of St. Martin's-lane.

The general superintendence of the commissionnaires is confided at present by their founder to the Secretary of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, an excellent institution, which was established about four years since, with the object of registering the names, addresses, characters, and services of military and naval pensioners from her Majesty's service, and procuring for them such employment as they may be capable of undertaking. Upwards of seven hundred men have obtained good situations by this means, and her Majesty has marked her approval of the objects of the society by an annual subscription of fifty pounds. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is likewise a patron and supporter of the institution, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort is its president. Pecuniary aid is much wanted to further develop the usefulness of the society.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.—Demonstrations more or less imposing in their magnitude have been got up in different parts of the country against the Ministerial Reform proposal. In London, on Sunday, there were several meetings in the parks, at one of which the chairman, for want of a better presidential seat, was elevated on the shoulders of two enduring patriots. Several persons addressed the crowds in a democratic strain, and the affairs passed off quietly without any interference from the police. Meetings have been held at Marylebone, Lambeth, Chelsea, Westminster, and many other parts of the metropolis, at which the Ministerial bill has been indignantly denounced. At Sheffield, on Monday, a large meeting was held, at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the measure were passed. A memorial to the Queen was adopted at the Newcastle demonstration on Tuesday, praying her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers. The Leeds Town Council met on Wednesday, and unanimously adopted a petition condemning the Government measure, especially as it affected the interests of the West Riding. The meeting held at Birmingham on Wednesday night, which was addressed by Mr. Bright, was an exceedingly enthusiastic one; and such a strong feeling arose against Mr. Ernest Jones, who had gone down to oppose Mr. Bright, that it was impossible for him to obtain a hearing, and he seems to have retired under the protection of the police. Mr. Bright on this occasion confined himself to an exposition of the Government measure, and concluded by stating his belief that it would not pass into law, and by calling upon the people to arise and do their duty. The resolutions that were adopted condemned the Government bill, and announced the necessity for union among Liberal Reformers. It was also resolved to petition Parliament. Some other towns have in like manner pronounced against the Ministerial bill.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The election of a member for the borough of Bury St. Edmunds, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Earl Jermyn to the marquise of Bristol, took place on Monday, and Lord Alfred Hervey, being the only candidate proposed, was declared duly elected. On Tuesday the Right Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt came before the electors of North Wilts, on his appointment as Home Secretary, and was unanimously re-elected. The Tewkesbury election terminated on the same day in the return of the Hon. F. Lygon. Mr. Humphrey Brown having declined to go to the poll. The election of a knight of the shire to supply a vacancy in the western division of the county of Sussex, occasioned by the Earl of March accepting the office of President of the Poor-law Board, took place on Wednesday at Chichester, when, no other candidate being proposed, Lord March was re-elected for the fifth time.

CHARGE OF ROASTING A MAN TO DEATH ON BOARD THE "BOGOTA"—John Buchanan, chief engineer, and Archibald Mitchell, second engineer, of the steamer *Bogota*, were charged before the Liverpool magistrates on Monday and Tuesday with causing the death of a fireman, named Launder. The charge was sustained by several witnesses, chiefly firemen, who saw the man tied to a ladder, within thirty-six inches of the furnaces, and who stated that he cried most piteously to be released from his position. He was tied to the ladder as a punishment for "skulking;" but, according to the evidence of the firemen, he complained that he could not perform his work on account of the heat. After he had been half an hour tied to the ladder he was removed, and taken to the fore-castle, where the doctor saw him. He was rolled about for several minutes, and mustard plasters were applied to his feet, but life was nearly extinct when he was brought from the stokehole, and no subsequent applications caused him to rally. The firemen said they dared not interfere and complain lest they should be punished. The first engineer ordered Launder to be taken below, but the second (Mitchell) was the most active in directing and executing the dreadful punishment which caused his death. Their evidence chiefly went to show that the chief officer, although he said, "If the man does not do his work, tie him," did not further interfere. One of the witnesses, John Pugh, chief fireman, said that he had often been an hour below in the place where the deceased was tied, and it was not so hot as the after stokehole. Mr. Mansfield remanded the case till Saturday (to-day), but admitted Buchanan to bail in two sureties of £100 each.





WATERWORKS, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

## THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER-WORKS.

THE object of these important works is the supply of water to one of the most populous centres of industry in Great Britain, known as the mining and manufacturing district of South Staffordshire; the population which will be benefited by the water supply amounting to about 200,000. The inauguration of the portion of the works already completed has lately taken place.

The engine-house was designed by Mr. E. Adams: it is faced with blue bricks and ornamented with red and buff bricks—its chief characteristic being the effect produced by this combination of colour. It was built by Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, of Birmingham, and is a fine specimen of brickwork. The engines were constructed by Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Soho Works, near Birmingham. There are three sources from which the water is obtained: firstly, from a tunnel, upwards of a mile in length, driven through the sandstone rock at Lichfield, which literally teems with water; secondly, from four shafts and two borings sunk in the tunnel, both yielding large quantities of water; and, thirdly, from the surface of a vast tract of land above the influence of the sewage of any town; all the water being of the softest and purest quality. These three sources will produce about sixteen millions of gallons per week. If it be necessary to double this quantity, the company's Parliamentary powers enable them to extend the tunnel for about two miles through the sandstone rock, cutting in its course new water-sheds, and ultimately reaching Bourne Brook, above Haunch Mill, where an almost unlimited supply of water, also above the influence of any sewage, and flowing directly through Cannock

Chase, may be obtained. The length of the cast-iron main between the engines at Lichfield and the town of Wednesbury is about twelve miles and a half. The branch to the Walsall reservoir is about half a mile, and to the Wednesbury reservoir about the same, making a total of about thirteen miles and a half. This has been laid by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of Woodside; and about seven thousand pipes of the main have already been pumped through, and only two defective ones had to be replaced. The weight of the mains was about seven thousand tons; and when the branches to Westbromwich and Dudley are completed the total length of it will be twenty-five miles. The Lichfield reservoir will store about fifty million gallons of water, the one at Walsall thirty millions, and the two service reservoirs at Wednesbury and Westbromwich ten millions more—in all about ninety millions. The level of the reservoirs at Lichfield is about 40 feet below the pumping-main at the engine-house; the one at Walsall is 180 feet above the main; the one at Wednesbury 240 feet; and the one at Westbromwich 260 feet. The engines are double-acting. Each engine has a cylinder 46 inches in diameter, with an eight-foot stroke. They will pump five millions of gallons into Walsall reservoir, to the height of 180 feet above the air-vessel, during twenty-four hours.

## MONUMENT TO THE REV. J. HOWELLS.

THE widow of the late Rev. J. Howells has erected a monument to his memory in

Trinity Church, Coventry, of which we give an Engraving. The following description of the monument is abridged from the *Coventry Standard*:—

"Issuing from the northern wall of the north-west—or, as it is usually called, the Archdeacon's—Chapel, springs a bold and richly-carved corbel of foliage, supporting three beautiful and varied shafts of serpentine procured from the Lizard Point, in Cornwall. These carry in their turn elaborately-carved capitals, on which rests the sculptured figure of an angel, bearing in its hands a scroll, on which is inscribed, in Gothic letters, 'JOHN HOWELLS, twenty years Vicar of this parish, and thirty-four years Curate of the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford. Born September 21, 1777. Died January 1, 1857.' This figure is flanked by shafts and buttresses, surmounted by a richly-crooketed and pinnacled canopy, and backed by a diapered slab of red sandstone. The whole presents a grouping of great artistic merit. The monument was designed by Mr. G. T. Robinson, of Coventry and Leamington."

## CLARE-MARKET CHAPEL.

IN the northern part of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Strand, in which is situated the populous district of Clare Market, a chapel has been recently opened by the Lord Bishop of London for the express purpose of meeting the spiritual exigencies of the great number of poor in that locality. The building is in Horseshoe-court, leading out of St. Clement's-lane, and may be approached from the Strand by the archway north of St. Clement Danes Church. It was originally constructed for secular purposes, and for a time used as a swimming-bath, but has now, through the exertions of the Rector (the Rev. S. Chart Mason), been transformed into a suitable place of worship for the poorer classes in the neighbourhood. The undertaking has been achieved through the kind and liberal help of several of the parishioners and others, together with grants from the Diocesan Church-Building Society and Home Mission Society, amounting altogether to about £500, which has been expended on the building, a rental of £66 being paid, and for which the Rector is responsible. For

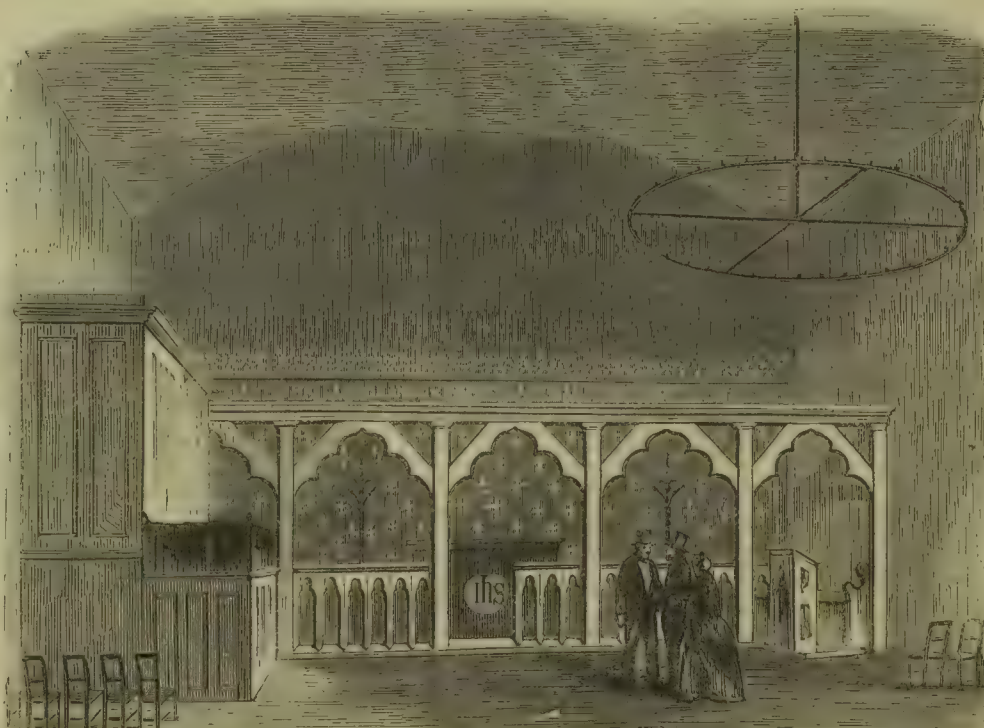


MONUMENT TO THE REV. JOHN HOWELLS IN TRINITY CHURCH, COVENTRY.

the information of those who may be unacquainted with the locality, and who question the propriety of an additional congregational



METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONAIRES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CHAPEL IN HORSESHOE-COURT, CLARE MARKET.



building so near to the parish church, it must be stated that experience has proved how the humbler inhabitants of the parish, ashamed of their soiled and often-tattered garments, shrink from joining the congregation in the parish church, in which there are but few free seats, whereas they would not object to join in prayer in such a circle which is composed of their own immediate neighbours and friends.

It is, moreover, intended to adapt the services specially to the homely understanding of the poor; and, in order not to render the attendance irksome to them, an abbreviation of the services is arranged, and sermons are delivered of the simplest character.

The chapel can accommodate between four and five hundred persons, and is used for ragged schools during the week. There are, also, week-day evening services at eight o'clock. The internal arrangements are of a simple and pleasing character. At one end a space is screened off for the Holy Communion and choir, and at the opposite end is a small gallery that will hold about one hundred persons. The only furniture besides are the chairs for the congregation, and a small organ. Mr. Norton, of Old Bond-street, is the architect; and Mr. Nex the builder.

#### LORD LYNDHURST.

It is a fact to be remarked that all our greatest lawyers are long-lived. On examination it will, however, be found that there is nothing extraordinary in the matter. In order to enable a man to go through the amount of work which alone can constitute a successful barrister, you must presume a physical constitution of iron, a capability of adapting his habits to the requirements of his calling, and an organisation in which the nervous system is not too predominant. The demands on one who undertakes to reach the Woolsack or the Bench are perfectly well understood, and have been reduced to pithy phrases, such as Lord Eldon's, "that a barrister must live like a hermit and work like a horse;" or the cynical aphorism, that to be a great lawyer or a good Judge you must have a bad heart and a good digestion. There are a few instances in which successful advocates at the English Bar have for a period triumphed by the more force of energy and will over deficiencies of bodily organisation; but it has been almost invariably found in these cases that one day they unexpectedly broke down and never recovered. Among the body of Peers which are designated Law Lords there are some notable examples of the theory above stated. Without doubt, however, the greatest phenomenon among aged lawyers and statesmen is Lord Lyndhurst. That noble and learned Lord is in his eighty-seventh year; and already this Session he has come forward

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYNDHURST, P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S.

to surprise and to delight the assembly which he has so long adorned. Five or six years ago, it used to be said, when Lord Lyndhurst brought forward some question of importance, which he illustrated in a speech of singular clearness and pregnant with matter, that he could hardly be expected to appear in the same character in another Session. Nevertheless, year after year he has pursued the

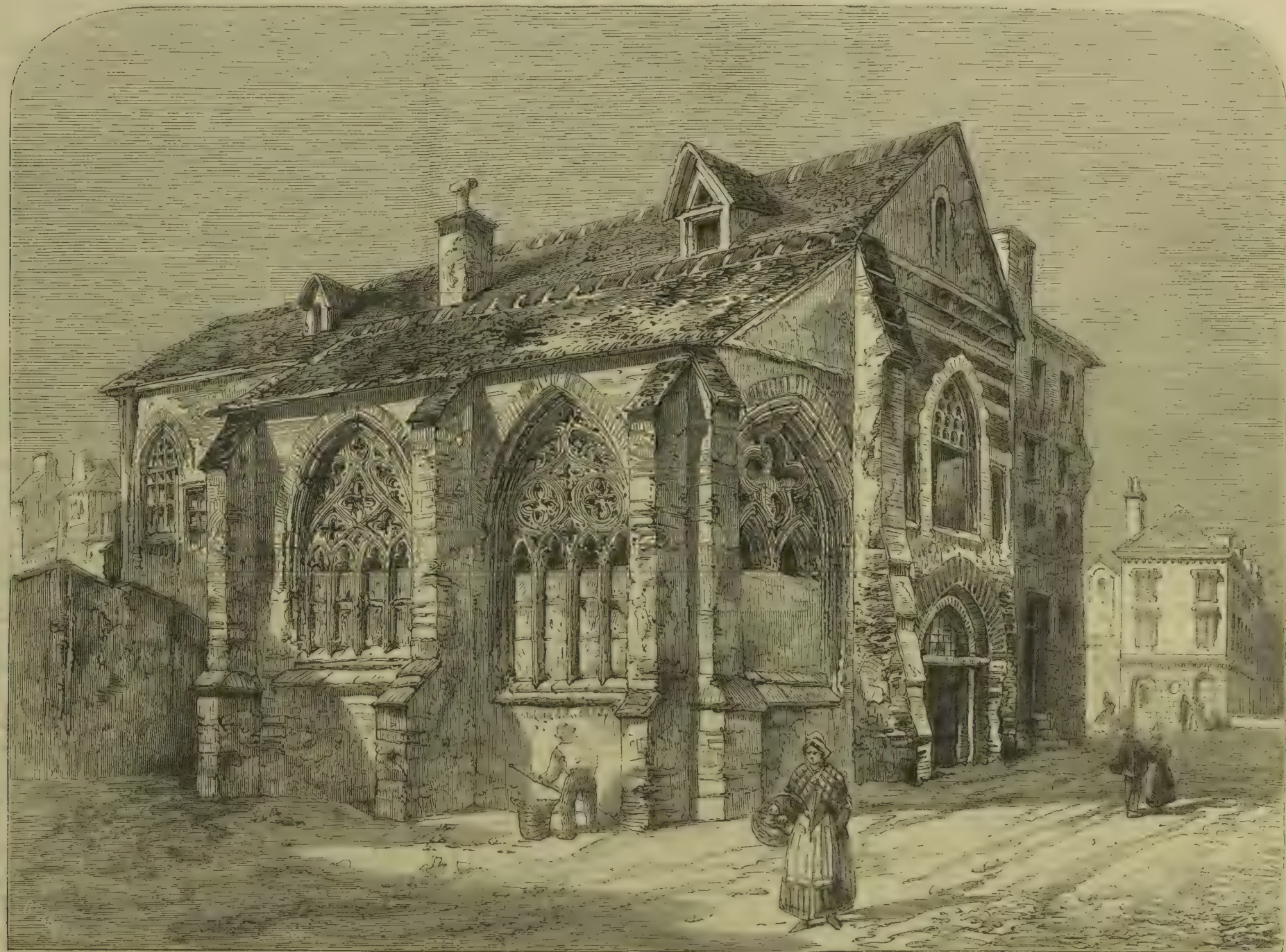
without any great pretension to elaborate ornamentation. The three large windows are to be preserved for the Hôtel de Clugny. They are destined to be placed exactly as they now are, and with their original surrounding stonework, in the chapel of that ancient building, of which they will certainly prove to be not the least curious ornaments.

same course, exhibiting gradual tendencies to physical infirmity, but little or no symptom of decay in his mental characteristics. On an evening in last week the noble and learned Lord presented himself to the House of Peers to call attention to a subject with which he has a hereditary as well as an acquired right to deal. Himself the son of a distinguished painter and an academician, and, as he stated himself, in early life intimately associated with art and its professors, he was quite justified in becoming the exponent of the constitution and the wishes of the Royal Academy. On this occasion, as has been the case of late years, he had a little difficulty in rising from his seat, but after that he stood as erect as many a man thirty years his junior, and he delivered a speech full of facts, points of law, recollections, and ratiocinations, framed in neat, well-poised, lucid sentences, and delivered without a note and without a correction. This circumstance, although of annual recurrence, is still more interesting in each succeeding year, and we have thought that Lord Lyndhurst's first Parliamentary appearance this year was a not inappropriate occasion of presenting one of the most recent Portraits of him to our readers.

#### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN LATERAN, PARIS.

THE quaint old pieces of architecture which adorned Paris in the middle ages, nay, even the Paris of ten years ago, are fast disappearing before the ruthless pickaxe of the *démolisseur*; and the ancient gable roof, the little turrets of the corner houses, and the finely-sculptured old fronts of other private buildings become more and more rare. It is well to preserve a record of some of the most remarkable of these venerable relics of a past age, and so we consign this week to our pages a pictorial souvenir of one of the oldest churches in Paris, that of St. John Lateran, now in course of demolition, the space it occupied being required for the new street about to be opened, the Rue des Ecoles.

Those of our readers who have visited Paris will easily recognise the old church, which stood in the immediate neighbourhood of the College of France, seen in the perspective of our illustration. It dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and is in the Gothic style, although



PARIS DEMOLITIONS: ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. JOHN LATERAN.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Those eternal antagonists, Lifeboat and The Speaker, met for the third time this season at Nottingham. The weights were precisely the same as at Liverpool, but Lifeboat made stronger running; and this, with an extra quarter of a mile, changed a head defeat into a victory of two lengths. Lifeboat has thus won two out of their three races, and they have had a dead heat as well. Gladiolus and Greek, who ran a dead heat at Liverpool, were first and second for the Nottingham Handicap; but, taking the Liverpool overweight into consideration, Gladiolus had 5 lb. the better of the son of Grecian this bout, and got home first by half a length. He is now first favourite for the Northampton Stakes, at 8 to 1, and has only 5 st. 3 lb. for it, penalty and all. They take 100 to 1 about him for the Derby, but still it is thought that the Colonel has a better Epsom nag in Ticket of Leave, who is going on very quietly and well. The Little John Stakes brought out sixteen starters, and Mr. Saxon's White Rose, a daughter of old Blanc, won cleverly—the Lincoln winner, Spicewood (5 lb. extra), nowhere. The start for this race just occupied an hour and a quarter, and fines and suspensions were the order of the day. It seems that the redoubtable light weight, Challoner, is still able to ride 5 st. 9 lb. The Warwick Meeting occupies Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday with its flat and steeplechase business. King-at-Arms, Fadladeen, Indifference, and Ardour, are in the Trial Stakes; White Rose in one two-year-old stake; and Rattlebone in both.

The lack of rain still plays havoc with scent, and several packs seem likely to get through the season without having been stopped one day by frost. We hear of two Essex packs having both drawn blank everywhere on the same day. One of them, the Essex and Suffolk, had two capital things lately—to wit, one hour and fifteen minutes from Stour Wood, which was very full of foxes, with a kill near Bradfield; and the other a very fast fifty-seven minutes with a second fox. There is to be no annexation to Lord Stamford's country, at least for the present. Mr. Talbot's hounds found at Norton Spinney on Thursday, their fox making his point down the valley for Ilston-on-the-Hill, where he got to ground—twenty minutes very fast. Stretton Plantation produced another, which ran a ring by Thurnby, then up the valley by Houghton-on-the-Hill, towards the Coplow, and got into a drain, after a burst of thirty-five minutes. The third fox was a Rollestonian, but he, too, got to earth. On Saturday they were at Wardley Wood, had seventeen minutes to ground, bolted him, and killed after another capital twenty-five minutes in the open. A magnificent thing of one hour and ten minutes from Vowes Gorse followed. On Monday Lord Stamford's found at Scaptoft, and chopped; found a fox at John o' Gaunt's, who went for Loseby up wind, and then bent to the right, over the Marfield Brook, and so for Thorpe Trussells, over the Twyford Brook. After being rallied well in covert he broke again for his old quarters, as straight as a line. On Tuesday Mr. Talbot's were at Launde Wood. There was a splendid scent in cover, but very little out of it, owing to the stormy state of the weather, and therefore only poor sport. Old Dick Christian, who has been confined to the house for some months, completed his eightieth year last Tuesday week. We are glad to find that an effort is being made to get up a sufficient sum to buy him an annuity. The Dukes of Beaufort, Rutland, Cleveland; Earls Howe and Fitzwilliam; Lord Aveland and Galway; Sir C. Knightley, Sir B. Graham, and Sir T. Whicohote, Barts.; and Messrs. Greene, Tylen, Wing, Magniac, Maxse, and Wigram have already subscribed, and the sum reaches above £50. We understand that Dick devoted himself to literary pursuits all last summer, and that he will recount his rich Leicestershire hunting experiences in a second and much more lengthy lecture on "Silk and Scarlet" (which is, *on dit*, to appear positively in the middle of May) than he did in "The Post and the Paddock." No one is so well qualified to be the historian of that county, in whose brooks and fences he has revelled since the century began; and we may expect some quaint remarks on men and things. We must not forget to add that Mr. George Marriott, of Melton Mowbray, is the treasurer of the annuity fund.

Coursing is fast drawing to a close, and Burton-upon-Trent (open), on Thursday and Friday, is the only English fixture for next week. From a recent return we observed that at the conclusion of the Waterloo meeting Clive had run twenty-one courses this year, and only lost one; while Regan (whose dam, Riot, has gone to Judge) has twenty-two to show against six; and Puglist eighteen against four.

## NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Lifeboat, 1. The Speaker, 2.  
Little John Stakes.—White Rose, 1. Earl of Essex, 2.  
Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Gladiolus, 1. The Greek, 2.  
Park Stakes.—Rhisus, 1. Skipjack, 2.  
Stand Plate Handicap.—Sheffield, 1. Ochiltree, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Forest Plate.—Muffatee colt, 1. Brandy Ball, 2.  
Innkeepers' Plate.—Sheffield, 1. Captain Wedderburn, 2.  
Grand Annual Hurdle Race.—Sobieski, 1. Harry Bluff, 2.  
Hunt Cup.—Kildare, 1. Lady's Maid, 2.

## DERBY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Harrington Plate.—Cynthia, 1. Muffatee colt, 2.  
Steeplechase.—Tease, 1. Fearless, 2.  
Hurdle Race.—Bazarino, 1. Joe Maley, 2.  
Two-year-old Stakes.—Spicewood, 1. Revival filly, 2.

## LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.—THURSDAY EVENING.

NORTHAMPTON STAKES.—6 to 1 agst Gladiolus (off); 11 to 1 agst Muffatee (1); 11 to 1 agst Little Agnes (2); 16 to 1 agst Harrington (3).  
CHESTER CUP.—50 to 1 agst Jordan (1); 1000 to 1 agst East Langton (2).  
LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.  
DERBY.—18 to 1 agst Merryman (1); 1000 to 30 agst Ticket-of-Leave (2).

A telegram from Newfoundland reports the resignation of the Speaker of the Assembly, in consequence of some obnoxious appointment in connection with the fisheries. Mr. Henley had arrived at Trinity Bay, with his electrical instruments, in order to experimentalise upon the Atlantic cable.

Amongst the recent arrivals at the Otlands Park Hotel are—J. A. Hankey, Esq., and Mrs. Hankey; Major Groves, Rev. Mr. Edwards, Dowager Lady Abercromby and Miss Abercromby, Miss Mayes, Captain Moseley, A. C. Gillieath, Esq.; Mrs. A. W. Roberts, Colonel Wood, Lady Russell, E. W. Mills, Esq., Miss Sudlow.

Mr. Griffith Jarrett, of the Poultry, has just executed a seal for the Corporation of the city of Adelaide, South Australia. It bears a shield with suitable devices, supported by a kangaroo and lion rampant; the crest is a mailed arm holding a miner's pick; the motto, "Ut prout omnibus conjuncti" (joined for the good of all). Around it is inscribed "City of Adelaide, incorporated A.D. 1849."

OVERHOUSE TELEGRAPHS.—The completion of the overhouse line of telegraph uniting Her Majesty's Printing Office, Fleet-street, and the Parliamentary department of the House of Lords, took place on Saturday. The line is nearly two miles in length; the wire, which is of steel, thoroughly painted, is supported along a series of lofty poles, twelve in number.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES IN IRELAND.—The American ship *David Stewart* entered Queenstown on Sunday, having on board the Neapolitan exiles Porro and sixty-four companions, nearly all professional men. The ship, while on her voyage to the States, as chartered by the Neapolitan Government, had received on board at Cadix a young man who turned out to be Raffaele Settembrini, son of the patriot. By his aid the refugees, sixty-nine in number, took the ship out of the captain's hands and navigated her to Queenstown. The exiles are very worn in appearance. Some of them are noble by birth; and all, both ecclesiastics and laymen, are fine-looking men. What their designs are has not yet transpired—whether they will stay in England, or return to take service under the Sardinian flag, whose protection, doubtless, they will readily obtain. During the voyage Porro, whose health has been greatly enfeebled, used to get out of bed and sit on deck for a couple of hours daily. On his arrival at Queenstown he caused himself to be removed to a private lodging. In appearance he is short, thick-set, and rather good looking. His age is fifty-five, but his looks would indicate that he is something older. He now speaks but a few words of English, though it is said he at one time knew the language well. The want of exercise in speaking or reading during the period of his long imprisonment has almost entirely obliterated it from his memory. The young sailor, Raffaele Settembrini, who was the ringleader in the capture, is the son of one of the most prominent of the exiles, and shipped himself as a common seaman at Cadix, in order to effect the rescue of his father and companions. He is believed to have been employed by the Italian Society in London for that purpose, and is of very prepossessing appearance. A deputation from the Neapolitan exiles waited on Tuesday on the Mayor of Cork for the purpose of vindicating the course they have taken in having themselves brought to that port. The Mayor has telegraphed for instructions to the Home Secretary.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION  
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47' W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER.		WIND.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAINFALL in 24 hours.
						Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.				
Feb 23	30.394	37.8	31.8	81	0-10	—	47.5	WSW.	—	141	0.00
" 24	30.424	42.3	37.3	84	3	32.0	52.0	W. WSW.	—	200	0.00
" 25	30.285	42.0	35.2	79	1	30.8	52.0	SW. WSW.	—	192	0.00
" 26	29.747	45.5	38.3	78	7	31.0	51.9	W. WSW.	—	400	0.00
" 27	30.141	46.4	34.0	65	9	41.3	52.1	WNW. NW.	—	343	0.00
" 28	30.294	43.0	36.5	80	0	30.2	51.7	SW. W.	—	151	0.00
March 1	30.318	46.2	35.4	69	1	40.1	52.9	W.	—	314	0.00
" 2	30.190	46.7	40.2	80	10	34.3	54.3	SSW. SW.	—	226	0.00
" 3	30.235	50.8	44.3	80	10	43.7	58.3	WSW. WNW.	—	239	0.00
" 4	30.265	55.0	51.1	88	9	49.2	62.3	SW. WSW.	—	293	0.00
" 5	30.321	52.5	44.5	76	1	50.2	48.4	WSW. WNW.	—	341	0.00
" 6	30.208	50.7	44.9	82	8	38.2	57.2	SSW. SW.	—	277	0.00
" 7	29.728	48.3	43.3	84	10	47.9	57.8	SSW. SW.	—	450	0.00
" 8	29.870	39.0	31.3	76	5	30.6	48.1	W. NWS.	—	521	0.00

OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Mr. Justice Halliburton delivered a lecture on the North American Colonies at Isleworth last Tuesday evening. The school-room in which the lecture was given was crowded by the gentry of the neighbourhood. He began by alluding to the small attention which British North America excites in this country; so small, indeed, that if he did not occasionally call to mind that this vast territory forms one-ninth part of the surface of the globe, and that he himself had certainly spent the greatest part of his life there, he might sometimes be inclined to doubt if any such place really existed. He contrasted this neglect with the importance which is attached to everything said or done in the United States; and he considered that this difference was to be attributed partly to the quickness and modesty of the colonists, but principally, of course, to the fact that the United States form an independent nation. He would by no means allow any real superiority to the latter, in climate, fertility of soil, mineral wealth, and natural advantages of every kind; but, especially in the character of the population, he claimed the advantage for the colonies. The lapse of a few years would suffice, he asserted, to show the truth of his opinions, and in support of his views he produced a variety of statistics. The rapid progress of the United States was a thing much talked of, and very justly so. That a country should have quadrupled its population in less than fifty years was, doubtless, a wonderful fact. But, during the forty years between 1810 and 1850, the population of Canada had multiplied tenfold—not only so, but the produce, wealth, and education of the country had increased in the same proportion. The learned Judge then gave a detailed account of the various settlements of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Canada, mentioning the characteristics and advantages of each. To the two more recent colonies on the western coast, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, he only referred in order to draw attention to the projected route to China across the American continent, which, he asserted, must be opened in a very few years, and must infallibly bring an immense accession of wealth and importance to the British colonies. The lecture, which was enlivened by a good deal of humorous illustration, was received with great applause.

TORTURE IN PERSIA.—Letters from Teheran, dated New Year's day, mention that his Majesty the Shah had applied torture of the most revolting barbarity to extort money out of the brother and nephew of the late disgraced Minister, the Sader Azam, which had had the effect of making them disgorge about £50,000, but that his Majesty would not rest content until this sum was doubled.

A case of attempted wife-murder, which may possibly prove fatal, took place on Sunday. Charles Davis, a smith, beat his wife with a billhook till she was insensible. He was drunk at the time. On Monday he was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and remanded to await the result of his brutality.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING nearly the whole of the week, the market for Home Securities, arising from the comparatively pacific tone of the advices from France and Austria, has been tolerably firm as respects value; but the transactions in Stock, for money, have not increased. The official announcement that Prince Napoleon has quitted the French Cabinet has given more confidence to the leading operators for a rise; and the steady upward movement in French Funds has led to an impression in some quarters that Consols will go higher. The Unfunded Debt has shown considerable firmness, and Indian Securities have been in fair request.

The supply of money in the Discount Market continues very large, although the Treasury balance at the Bank of England is rapidly increasing. On the whole there has been a steady demand for accommodation, and the rates of discount have been well supported. Short first-class commercial paper has been done in Lombard-street at 2½ per cent. Four months' bills have been taken at 2½ to 2¾; and six months' at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. There is now a much larger supply of good paper in the market than for some time past. In the Stock-Exchange money has been offered for short periods, on Government Securities, at 2 to 2½ per cent.

A few parcels of gold have been sold to the Bank of England; but the bulk of the imports—which have amounted to about £300,000—has been disposed of for shipment to the Continent, partly to purchase silver to meet the Eastern demand. About £200,000 in silver has come to hand from Germany, and £250,000 will be sent to India by the present packet. The steamer for the Brazils carries out £85,867—£43,367 being in gold, the remainder in silver.

We learn that a new Government loan, in the shape of Treasury bills bearing interest at 5½ per cent per annum, and repayable at the expiration of twelve months, has been opened at Calcutta. This fresh demand upon the money market in India has led to a fall of 6 per cent in Government Securities, and a rapid advance in the value of money. Mercantile paper was not done under 13 per cent, and native dealers were paying fifteen for accommodation. Several Indian Government Securities have, this week, been placed on the semi-weekly Stock Exchange list.

Sales of bar silver have been effected at 61½d. per ounce. The proportion of the new Sardinian loan offered at Turin is £1,200,000, at 79 in five instalments. About £400,000 has been taken.

On Monday English Stocks were steady in price, but the transactions were by no means numerous. The Reduced Three per Cents were done at 96½; Consols, for Money, 96½ to 95½; New Three per Cents, 96½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½; Consols, for Account, 96½ to 95½; India Debentures, 99 and 98½; India Bonds, 19s prem.; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 39s. prem. Bank Stock was 230 and 228. The dealings on Tuesday were very moderate, as follows:—Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, 96½ to 95½; New Three per Cents, 96½ to 95½; Consols, for Account, 96½; India Debentures, 99 and 98½; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 39s. prem. India Stock was 220. Some of the Transfer books were closed on Wednesday, Bank Stock was 227 to 229½. Consols marked 95½ to 96; New Three per Cents, 96½; India Debentures, 99; India Bonds, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 39s. prem. A rise of 1 per cent took place in Consols on Thursday, when the quotations ranged from 96½ to 96¾ for Money, and 96½ to 96¾ for April. The New Threes were specially dealt in at 96½; and the Thirty Years' Annuitants at 18½. Indian Loan Debentures were 99; the Bonds, 17s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 38s. prem.

There has been a full average business doing in nearly all Foreign Securities, and prices generally have had an upward tendency. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 10½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 15s. 5½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 80; Ditto, Deferred, 19; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Ecuador Provisional Land Warrant, 6; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92 ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, 74½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 110 ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 160½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Ditto, New Deferred, 30½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupons, not funded, 5½; Turkish Six per Cents, 92½; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 45½; Ditto, Deferred Two per Cents, 17½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 101; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 69½ 25c.; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 82. The Scrip of the new Chilean loan has marked 1 to 2 ds.; and that of the New Turkish, for Account, 78½ to 79½ ex div.

For Joint-Stock Bank Shares the demand has been somewhat active, at improving quotations.—Australasia have been done at 94; Bank of Egypt, 26; British North American, 56½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 63 ex div.; City, 63½; Colonial, 32½; Commercial of London, 16½; Commercial of Canada, 22½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 20½; London Joint-Stock, 22; London and Westminster, 49; New South Wales, 48½; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 21½; Provincial of Ireland, 67; South Australia, New, 27; Union of Australia, 53½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady, as follows:—Electric Telegraph, 10½; English and Australian Copper, 1 ex div.; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; National Discount, 4½; North British Australasian, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto New, 28½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 6½ ex int.; Royal Mail Steam, 63½; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 51; Commercial Docks, 104½; New South Wales Government Five per Cents have realised 102½; and Victoria Government Six per Cents, 112½.

Owing to the firmness in the Consol Market, and to the steady traffic receipts, there has been rather a large business doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices, almost generally, have steadily improved. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½ ex div.; Caledonian, 85½; Eastern Counties, 60½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 93½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 27½; Great Northern, 103½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 88½ ex div.; Great Western, 57½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, 95½ ex div.; Ditto Eleuthis, 6½; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 100½ ex div.; Norfolk, 61½ ex div.; North British, 59½; North-Eastern—Borwick, 92½ ex div.; Ditto—Leeds, 40½; Ditto—York, 77; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33; Shropshire Union, 47; South Devon, 30½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 72 ex div.; South Wales, 65 ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 37½ ex div.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Hull and Selby, 109½ ex div.; Ditto Half Shares, 54½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105 ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 72½ ex div.; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 101½ ex div.; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 95½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Barwick, 97½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debenture Stock, in perpetuity, 101; South Wales Four per Cent, 90 ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½ ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 29 ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 18; Ditto, Additional Capital B, 4½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7½; Calcutta and South Eastern, 3 prem.; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 105½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 36; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 92; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 75; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 56; Ditto, 1867, 81½; Great Indian Peninsula, 102½; Ditto, New, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 101½; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto Bonds, payable 1873, without option, 103; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 17½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 20½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5; Bahia and San Francisco, 27; Belgian Eastern Junction, 3; Dutch Rhenish, 10½; Eastern of France, 27; Great Luxembourg, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 9½; Ditto New, 8½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 33½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; West Flanders, 5½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 7.—About an average supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, in fair condition. For all kinds we had a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was reasonably large—very little business was transacted, on former terms. Most kinds of barley and malt were sold at a fair extent, at very full prices. Oats ruled steady, and quite as dear as last week. In beans very little was doing, and prices had a drooping tendency. The same may be said of peas. Flour was very dull, and the turn lower to purchase.

March 9.—Good and fine wheats were in moderate request to-day, at full prices; but other kinds were very dull. Barley and malt sold at fully late rates; but other articles were much neglected.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s. to 43s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 34s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 32s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 50s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; York-shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 32s. to 34s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; tick beans, 37s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 32s. to 40s.; boliers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French 32s. to 34s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed has been in steady request, and prices have ruled somewhat higher. Canary has advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Other seeds have supported previous rates.

Linseed, English crushing, 61s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 61s. to 62s.; hampseed, 32s. to 33s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 11s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; ditto white, 12s. to 17s.; spring tares, 3s. 6d. to 12s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 0s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 0s. to £10 5s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 0s. per ton; canary, 68s. to 69s. per quarter; red clover seed, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 100s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 5d.; barley, 34s. 0d.; oats, 23s. 0d.; rye, 33s. 1½d.; beans, 42s. 2d.; peas, 40s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 10d.; barley, 33s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 5d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 7d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 102,476; barley, 64,197; oats, 14,907; rye, 144; beans, 5277; peas, 1163 quarters.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea the demand continues steady, and common sound congou is selling at 1s. 1½d. per lb.

Sugar.—About an average business is doing in raw sugars, and, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Refined goods have moved off slowly at 52s. 6d. to 52s. for brown lump.

Coffee.—There is much less activity in the demand for this article, at about previous rates. The show of samples is very moderate.

Rice.—Our market is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Carolina has found buyers at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.

Potatoes.—We have to report a dull market for nearly all kinds of butter, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. Bacon, lard, and hams are lower to purchase.

Tallow.—The demand is very inactive, and P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 52s. to 52s. 3d. per cwt. For forward delivery scarcely any business is doing.

Oils.—Linseed oil has realised £22 10s. per ton on the spot, with a fair demand. Olive is firm in price, but other qualities are dull. Spirits of turpentine, 44s. to 44s. 6d.; rough, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is very little inquiry for rum, and last week's prices are barely supported. Brandy is held at full quotations, but the demand for it is very inactive. No change in the value of grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 5s.; straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Cattle.—Hawthorn Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Holywell, 11s. 6d.; Eden, 15s.; Goshforth, 14s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s.; Hutton, 17s.; Casper, 16s.; Hough Hall, 15s.; Tees, 17s.; Whitworth, 14s. per ton.

Hops.—There is a steady business doing in nearly all new hops, and the late advance in the quotations is well supported. Other descriptions are a slow inquiry, at late rates.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at previous quotations. Privately the transactions are very moderate.

Potatoes.—The supplies are extensive, and the demand rules inactive, at from 40s. to 105s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 10).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts in middling condition. All kinds met a slow inquiry at Monday's currency. Sheep—the supply of which was moderate—changed hands slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. We had a dull inquiry for lambs, at from 6d. to 7d. per 8 lbs. There was a steady sale for calves, at an advance in prices of 2d. per 8 lbs. The supply was very limited. Pigs and milch cows changed hands slowly, at late rates. Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 1s. to 4s. 5d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-wooled shorn, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Shetland ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s.; sucking calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 5220; calves, 109; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 127; sheep, 459; calves, 91.

Negative and Lendenhall.—An average business is doing in these markets, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.



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SKETCHES FROM CHINA BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A SKETCH AT THE LANDING-PLACE, CANTON, AFTER THE FIGHT.

WE extract from the letter of our Special Artist and Correspondent in China, received by the last Overland Mail, a few particulars relating to the three accompanying Illustrations:—

I have sketched the Return of Our Troops at the landing place after the recent fight with the Braves. One of the men was badly burnt from a gunpowder explosion; some had their feet sore from walking; and others were covered with mud from the paddy-fields. On the stretchers were a wounded Brave, with a handkerchief round his head, and an Englishman very sick. Two boatgirls were looking on with an expression of sympathy in their faces. The particulars of the expedition are thus given by our Special Artist and Correspondent in his letter from Canton, dated January 13:—"There has been fighting here since my last. It originated in this way,—a party of about 1500 men were walking for exercise, as has been their wont during the magnificent dry weather of the last three months, but, instead of wandering northward, they were led by Parkes right upon a camp of 'Braves,' who no sooner saw such a force advancing than they fired upon our troops, who retired within the walls. After some deliberation it was resolved to annihilate the 'Invincible Braves' if the ringleaders were not given up within three

days, and the walls of this city were placarded to that effect. The three days having elapsed, and there being no tokens of submission, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at six, the garrison marched out of the city, and at the same time the gun-boats went round by Sulphur Creek; the Woodcock gun-boat led the way, if I remember right, and, arriving near a Chinese six-gun battery, received a shot in her bows, one through the rigging, and another close under the stern—not such bad practice for the Braves. However, the gallant six-gun fort was attacked and taken; and the Naval Brigade advanced in the rear at the same time as the troops were advancing in front, engaging the Chinese near a bridge, where they were in strong position, and had a battery of thirteen guns. The Chinese, seeing this movement in their rear, and being placed between two fires retired comfortably out of range, and have not been seen since. Of course we could not pursue them. A house full of arms and stink-pots was gutted, and the arms destroyed. The head of a European was found buried. But few were killed, and not many wounded, on our side only three or four were wounded. Several dwellings and joss-houses having been burnt, the force returned, and was met at the North Gate by the band of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry."

We had three cold days a short time ago, and it was wonderful to

observe the extraordinarily plethoric appearance of the natives. Men who the day before were nothing but bags of bones now measured no end of inches round the waist. The large straw hat was replaced by the national felt wideawake; tights in many covered the baggy bags, whilst those whose means did not permit them to invest in these elegant nether garments were fain to appear in a plurality of breeches. Some had capuchins over their heads—a most sensible invention. The smaller the children the more rotund did



PLETHORIC APPEARANCE OF THE CHINESE ON A COLD DAY.



A BEGGAR AT MACAO.

they become. A walk in the streets produced such an intense inclination to laugh that it was quite exhilarating. The Chinese never use fires as we do to warm themselves—at least, down here they don't—and consequently they have recourse to many garments to keep out the cold. Some swells have magnificent fur coats, or rather capes. Now all this is changed, as it is hot again; in fact, magnificent—more like summer in Europe than January.

I send you the Sketch of the Beggar mainly on account of his luxuriant shock of hair—unaided in its growth, I'll be sworn, by any application of macassar oil.



## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

WE take a final glance at this exhibition, which comprises many objects worthy of mention besides those we have already noticed.

E. A. Goodall's "Interior of a Cabaret, Quimperle, Brittany" (40), is composed and painted after the modern Dutch style, and displays a great deal of quiet humour. The principal figures are two elderly men at a table in a rustic interior, one smoking, and the other eating soup or porridge out of a pot. The colouring is of a deep rich tone, with good impasto and transparency.

"The Gamekeeper's House" (50), by J. Craig, is a domestic group of some interest. The gamekeeper has just returned home, and dangles a dead bird before the eyes of his infant, which is in its mother's lap. They are all a healthy, good-humoured family, and on that account the picture is a pleasing one.

"Reflection" (58), by W. Fisher, is a sentimental subject, of the Moorish or Byronic cast. Two beauties of the seraglio are whiling away the tedious hours of the forenoon: one, with a careless countenance, examining some newly-acquired bauble; whilst the other, pale and melancholy,

Sighs for the home she left with little pain,  
And wishes e'en its sorrows back again.

We must add that the treatment is not very elevated in character, and that the colouring is poor and tawdry.

"The Herd by Moonlight" (69), by F. W. Keyl, is a spirited little production: there is real action in the scudding deer; and the colouring, though restricted to greys and neutrals, is luminous and effective. Very spirited too, though somewhat flashy (should we not rather say splashy?), is the same artist's larger picture of "Water Dogs" (379), represented boldly foreshortened, swimming up a rapid stream, away from the spectator. The conception is a bold one—obviously suggested by nature—and will find many admirers amongst the lovers of rural sports.

"The Smuggler's Resort" (75), by J. Mogford, though hung very high, strikes us as possessing considerable merit, particularly in the character given to the stratifications of the rock, and the bright, crisp surface of the water, in which the figures of the persons launching the boat are with great truth reflected.

There is a good deal of character in T. B. Burgess's "Gossip at a Spanish Taberna" (93): the old man holding forth with all his might—his hands elevated to give additional emphasis to his discourse; and the two listeners, his juniors, display a nice variety of expression. The same artist has another successful character-piece, entitled "The Spanish Beggar's Hospitality" (160).

"The Flaw in the Lease—Scene in the Country Lawyer's Office" (149), by J. Morgan, is a work which, being hung rather low, does not catch the eye at first, but upon examination proves to be one of no ordinary merit; and, what is better still, of promise. We all know the story in the song about the farmer of the west country in whose lease the lawyers had discovered a flaw—

All about felling of five oak trees,  
And building a house upon his own ground.

Well, here the unfortunate farmer, accompanied by his faithful partner, is represented in the said office of the said obliging lawyer, who listens with a bland, condescending smile to the story of his wrongs. The group is full of subject and dramatic effect; and the scene, with all its makeup of bookshelves, briefs, waste-paper basket, and other imposing et cetera of a lawyer's office, is admirably composed and as admirably painted.

E. J. Niemann has two landscapes of moderate dimensions, in both of which his peculiar effects are displayed, but less prominently so than in many of his recent works. "Richmond, Yorkshire" (151), is a genuine bit of English scenery, realised with kindred feeling. The greens are fresh and healthy, and a stream, crossed by a quaint old bridge, agreeably divides the canvas. "The Swale at Richmond" (307) is a more ambitious attempt. A broad stream flows towards the spectator, broken into a gentle cascade, which gives occasion for the introduction of some gleams of high light in the very midst of the gloomiest part of the picture. The idea is ingenious, and has been artistically carried out.

W. Telbin's "View of the Church of San Giorgio, Venice" (252), is delicately and brightly painted, and not without air, despite its glitter.

W. F. Callaway is not quite up to the humour of the tailor's scene in the "Taming of the Shrew" (291); the Tailor and *Grumio* are endowed with regular made-up grimaces, as if they had been moulded in gutta-percha; but the rest is tame and motionless. There is no realness in *Petruchio's* assumed passion; no "flash of fury" in the eye of "the gentle Kate."

"Afternoon—Reposing; in Southern Italy" (316), consists of a pleasing group of Italian peasants basking under an Italian sky, in the partial shade of the vineyard. The colouring is warm and harmonious.

"The Mountain Mirror" (326), by H. B. Gray, introduces a curious aerial incident, ingeniously contrived, and realised with great care and skill. The back of the picture is occupied by a distant mountain, lit up by the rays of a setting sun, the outline of which is reflected in a calm, cool lake in the foreground. There is no undue straining after effect in this little production, which, nevertheless, is in a high degree effective.

"Datemi un mezzo Bajocco" (348) is a canvas of considerable dimensions, representing a scene of ordinary occurrence in the streets of an Italian city. The principal figure is a young Italian girl, quaintly costumed, who is looking up with a naive expression, in the act of begging; behind is a monk drinking water at a fountain. It will be seen that there is little of subject in the picture, which is passably painted.

G. Sivier's "Girl Startled" (351) brings to mind Tintoretto's maxim, that no one should paint from the nude but a great master, who alone is capable of correcting nature by the principles of the ideal, and investing it with poetic sentiment. The figure is poorly painted, of a dingy hue, rendered still more palpable by the unfortunate dirty tints of the drapery.

Aster R. C. Corbould's three-part picture, "The Three Fishers" (357), illustrating a poem by Kingsley, telling of the departure of the Three Fishers, watched as they sail by their wives and children, and their subsequent wreck. The composition is good in parts, but the lighthouse towering in the central compartment is a sad inflection to the eye; and the whole is painted in a lurid hue, which can only be attractive to the vulgarst of Art-Union prizeholders.

Amongst the small pictures hanging on the partition of the Custodian's office in the South Room we remark one of refined character and extreme delicacy of finish in the "Zorabaya" (413) of Frank Wyburd, whose "Home of the Mountaineer" we have already honourably mentioned.

Further on we light upon one of Hemsley's broad transcripts from the boy-world, the subject being the favourite boyish occupation of "Birdcatching" (427). Every face in this little group is a study. What keenness in the expression of those in charge of the trap, looking up in search of their prey; and what stolid determination in the two youngsters who are about to diversify the proceedings with a fight!

"How Queen Elizabeth passed her last days," rolling about on the floor, in a fit of helpless melancholy, at thought of her murdered Essex, has been so often told, and so often depicted on canvas, that we could have wished Mr. W. J. Montaigne had let the story alone. He has certainly done nothing (438) to add to the dignity or interest of the subject.

H. Brittan Willis has a large landscape and cattle-piece, "Returning Home—The Day's Work Done" (448), which is cleverly painted, in a soft and glowing hue; but in the foreshortening of the advancing team we recognise unmistakable obligations to a favourite arrangement of the great French cattle-painter and landscapist, Rosa Bonheur.

Sir George Hayter's large picture of "The Christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Chapel Royal, Windsor" (538), is historically of some interest, if only for the accuracy with which the detailed particulars of the *Court Circular* are represented in it, and the portraits it contains of distinguished personages, many of whom have already passed from the world. The present season has probably been selected for its exhibition, being the year in which his Royal Highness attains his Parliamentary majority.

The works of Sculpture exhibited are, as usual at this Gallery, few, and not very important. The two most striking objects, probably, are the marble bust "Lyric Poetry" (581) and the small whole-length figure "The Slave of Love" (582), by Torello Ambucci, which display very careful execution, in the style of small sentiment prevalent in the schools of modern Italy. F. Thrupp's "Ariel loaded with glistening apparel" (580) is heavy, and unfortunately vulgar.

## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

THIS new undertaking, supported out of the public purse, has already made some progress to an ostensible position, and, with its three score portraits, offers considerable attractions to the lovers of art and the curious in personal history. Foremost in importance in the collection is the Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, munificently presented to the nation by the Earl of Ellesmere; and amongst others which claim immediate and general recognition are those of Sir Walter Raleigh, painter unknown; Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted by himself; Sir David Wilkie, small size, painted by the artist at the age of twenty-nine; Dr. Samuel Parr, by Dawe; Sir William Chambers, by Reynolds; Handel, by Thomas Hudson; Captain Cook, especially interesting, having been painted at the Cape of Good Hope by John Webber, R.A., the draughtsman appointed to accompany Captain Cook on his voyage; James Thomson, the poet, painted by Paton; Henry Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, painted by Walker; John Fox, of "The Book of Martyrs," painter unknown; James, first Earl Stanhope, painted by Kneller; Cardinal Wolsey, painter unknown; General Wolfe, painter unknown; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, painted by Kneller; William Pulteney, Earl of Bath ("The Deserter") painted by Reynolds; Wm. Wyndham and Wm. Wilberforce, both painted by Lawrence; the Princess Charlotte, painted by George Dawe; Speaker Lenthall, painter unknown; and Lord Clive, painted by Dawe. These are catalogued. Amongst recent additions not in the catalogue is a very curious and unique portrait of James I., at the age of eight, a full-length, and very singular in costume, the figure being enveloped in the amazing trunk hose of the period. On his left hand he carries a hawk. Also a portrait of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, the lady whose beauty and accomplishments have been immortalised by the pen of Ben Jonson. This last was painted by Gerrard, and is very elaborate in lace, embroidery, and other matters of costume. In the left-hand corner of the picture are painted the words "Martij 12, Anno Domini 1614, No Spring till now," an inscription which puzzles the most learned, and probably refers to some circumstance connected with the painting of the portrait or the fair subject of it, or some of her admirers, which will never be clearly known. Another recent acquisition is the portrait of the Earl of Winchester, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth—a full length, in the costume of the Order of the Garter. The three portraits last mentioned were purchased from Mr. Graves, the publisher, who obtained them at the sale of the collection of Mr. Wingfield Baker. The prices paid by the committee were respectively two hundred and fifty guineas, three hundred guineas, and one hundred guineas.

Before closing our general observations on the collection we must be permitted to remark that the committee, in selecting portraits for a "national" Wall-halla, have a task of no light or easy nature before them. They must know what to exclude as well as what to accept, and fix some line of merit or importance in the subjects to guide them; otherwise they will one day find their gallery crowded, their funds exhausted, and the great names of the country still unrepresented. The claim to reception into this gallery should be of a high order; and we think that in a few instances in the existing collection this claim is not made out, having reference to the opportunities afforded, and the pretensions of those still excluded. We do not wish to appear squeamish, but we must add that, in this nineteenth century of enlightenment and improved morality, it seems somewhat anomalous, somewhat out of keeping, to see Nell Gwynne between James Thomson and Dr. Richard Mead, and Elizabeth Hamilton (*la belle Hamilton*), Countess of Grammont, next door to the stern Republican Ireton. The committee, with a view of enjoying a wide latitude of selection, say that they "will not consider great faults or errors in the persons represented, even though admitted on all sides, as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the country." But surely this latitude should be indulged in with discretion, and a line drawn somewhere, and women whose only claim to public notice in their time was their private foibles or follies, can have no claim to commemoration in a national establishment of this kind.

The Portrait which we have selected for engraving is the exceedingly fine and artistic one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, painted by himself, before his residence in Italy, and already engraved as a frontispiece to Northcote's life of the poet-painter. It is a singular and striking production. The tone throughout, a deep rich brown shade; the coat, &c., almost of the same hue, the only relief to which is a slight strip of a blue waistcoat, out of which peeps an infinitesimal indication of a white shirt. The painter holds his palette and stick in his right hand, and shades his eyes with his left, as looking intently at a picture or into a mirror. Yet, amidst all this gloom, broken by the faintest gleam of light, it is wonderful to see how the flesh is full of juice and life, and the eye full of intelligence and fire. It is amongst the triumphs of genius to produce light, and colour, and warmth, with such apparently barren materials, and in this no one in the arts of this country has been more successful than Reynolds. We may add that the picture—which is so seldom the case with this master—appears to be in admirable preservation.

## BAS-RELIEF OF THE VIRGIN AND CHILD IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

AMONGST the miscellaneous works at present exhibited at the South Kensington Museum is a very interesting specimen of early Italian sculpture, of which we have great pleasure in giving an Engraving. It is the property of Dr. Bishop, who purchased it at Naples, and is described on the label affixed to it as "attributed to Giotto;" but there are no grounds for doing so. The work itself, though undoubtedly of the Giottoesque school, bears internal evidence of being of a later period than that of the great founder of that school, who, though he went to Nature as a model, did not arrive at that free and intimate acquaintance with her ways and varied expression which was attained by the artists nearer Raphael's day. In addition to this, there is the fact of the arms of Aragon, somewhat effaced, and not very clearly defined, being on the border at the lower part of the frame. The house of Aragon did not come into possession of the Neapolitan dominions until a century after the death of Giotto; and some such date would in all respects better tally with the character of the work than a much earlier one. The material is white marble; the carving, which is in very low relief, is executed with a masterly hand, and with great delicacy of finish. The group is pleasing in the arrangement, and denotes that feeling for humanising influences, as distinguished from the stiff, formal types of the Byzantine age, which began to show itself about the middle of the fifteenth century, and which Raphael and Correggio afterwards carried to an extent which, it must be confessed, somewhat detracted from the abstract solemnity of this sacred subject. The face of the Virgin is extremely beautiful—the features classic in character, with the exception of the eyes, which are long and extremely pointed, according to the style introduced by Giotto and so long adhered to by his followers. The head of the infant Christ is round, and almost of a Moorish character; or at least of that mixed cast which we find in the south of Italy, where during so many centuries Normans, Saracens, and Spaniards divided the sway. The background has been painted black; the drapery of the Virgin a dark blue, since become almost black. The hair both of the Virgin and the Child has been gilt—evidently an innovation—which may be said also of the gilt star on the drapery. A portion at the top of the head of the Virgin has been broken off, probably for the purpose of making room for a votive crown, which it has been the custom in the churches of Catholic countries to place over the representations of sacred personages; the place of the original marble has since been supplied, but the fracture is still apparent.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince Consort has forwarded a donation of £50 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The Handel Centenary Commemoration is to be celebrated at Edinburgh in the first week in April.

The Russian Ministry of Education has appointed the sum of 300,000 roubles for the support of successful authors.

Lithographic presses have been established both at Ispahan and at Teheran, and several useful school-books have been published.

Mr. Martley, the Chief Judge of the Landed Estates Court, died at Dublin on Friday week.

Archdeacon Law has given to the inhabitants of Weston super-Mare a townhall and concert-room, at a cost to himself of £4000.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 835,301 lb., an increase of 9319 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Pope has recently ordered two large barns to be pulled down for the better prosecution of excavations in the Roman Forum, from which interesting discoveries are anticipated.

The members of the Adlington troop of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry have presented a sword to Captain C. R. B. Legh "as a token of their high esteem."

Letters received from Sir John Bowring afford satisfactory evidence of his restoration to health. Sir John was at the Philippines on the 25th of January, on his way back to his Hong-Kong Government.

On Wednesday evening Earl Stanhope addressed the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, on the "Advance of Geographical Science" and on the "General Prospects of Education."

Accounts from Russia state that the Grand Duke Nicholas has just made a most minute examination of all the breeding studs for horses in the military establishments on the Austrian and the Danubian frontiers.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, to be also Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The *Critic* states, "upon evidence of the highest authority," that the author of "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" was the late Dr. George Combe.

The members of the Royal Institution and their friends mustered in great force at the weekly meeting on Friday evening, when Dr. Tyndall delivered a lecture on the veined structure of glaciers.

The day fixed for receiving pictures, &c., for the ensuing exhibition of the Royal Academy are Monday, the 4th, and Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

Mr. John Bennett, formerly Assistant-Keeper of the botanical department in the British Museum, has been promoted to the office of Keeper, vacant through the decease of the late Dr. Robert Brown.

On Thursday, the 17th, Mr. Dodson will move in the House of Commons "That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise duty upon hops, as a permanent source of revenue, would be impolitic."

Colonel H. K. Blomfield, of the 11th Foot, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Slade (who has received another command) as Commandant of the troops stationed in the camp at Colchester.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will hold his first levee at his official residence in the Palace of Westminster on the evening of Saturday, the 26th of March.

Between the 1st of January, 1856, and the 31st of July, 1858, 1811 seamen and 715 marines are reported as having been invalided "at home": 637 of these seamen and 420 marines received pensions or annuities.

On Friday and Saturday last the Government inspector passed over the new system of lines from Ipswich to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The lines will probably be opened for traffic on the 1st of next month.

Lord Brougham has just obtained some returns respecting county courts. In the last year there were 27,783 warrants of commitments issued, and 10,607 persons actually committed.

Her Majesty has sent a gold snuff box and a medal to Captain Hudson, the Commander of the United States' frigate *Niagara*, for his arduous and successful exertions in assisting to lay down the Atlantic cable.

The Stock Exchange Committee are now engaged upon a thorough revision of the rules relating to the appointment of settling days for the shares of public companies, and to their quotation in the official list.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, on Friday week, Mr. Balfour's resolution to discontinue the Sunday morning and evening passenger trains was negatived by an immense majority.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have decided on depositing the recently-discovered remains of John Hunter, surgeon, in the Abbey, stating that "they shall be proud to be guardians of the ashes of so great a man."

The Duke of Buccleuch, High Steward of Westminster, has appointed Mr. W. M. Trollope, of Parliament-street, to the office of Town Clerk, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Robson to the office of Deputy High Steward.

Mr. Hughes, her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, has been promoted to the post of Oriental Secretary at the embassy at Constantinople; Mr. Dalryell, Acting Consul at Belgrade during Mr. Fonblanque's absence, is to take the post at Erzeroum.

The *Weekly Register* announces that Dr. Amherst, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, who has recently returned from Rome, intends at once commencing his cathedral, and has commissioned Mr. Edward Pugin to prepare plans for the building.

A pamphlet, just published by M. de la Fage, on tonic unity, and the necessity of fixing a universal pitch in music, states that the Chinese diapason is a sonorous tube, the tone of which has not varied since the year 2500 before Jesus Christ.

Sir William Armstrong, the recently-appointed Government engineer for rifled ordnance, is now engaged in directing the necessary arrangements at the Royal Arsenal to enable him to carry out the duties of his office.

The following ships are building at Deptford Dockyard:—*Ariadne*, 32, which will soon be ready for launching; *Ranger*, in a forward state; *Newcastle*, 50, recently laid down; and two other sloops of war in a forward condition.

A committee, including (says the *Athenaeum*) nearly every name in the Academy, is labouring to provide a public memorial of the late Thomas Stothard. It is proposed to erect in the National Gallery, or some other public institution, a statue or bust.

Lord R. Grosvenor arrived at Chicago on the 9th ult. from hunting-ground on the Red River, accompanied by a guide, James M'Kay, and with sledges drawn by dogs. He passed the Christmas holidays far up the Qu'Appelle River (a tribute of the Assiniboine) killing buffaloes.

Letters from Tangiers state that the Count de Paris had passed some days at that place with the Belgian Consul, and had hunted wild boars in company with him and the English Consul. The Prince was afterwards to visit Tetuan, where he was to embark for England.

Last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 5024; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4500; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 649; one students' evening, Wednesday, 295; total, 10,477.

Orders have been forwarded to the establishments at Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport, Woolwich, and Deptford to increase considerably the number of men at work, so that an unusual amount of activity now prevails in our dockyards.

On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred to a man named William Baker, who resided in Thames-street. The deceased went to drown a cat at Southwark-bridge, when he slipped from one of the barges and fell in; and, being rapidly hurried away by the current, was drowned.

The Horticultural Society's council having decided upon making the Chiswick Gardens in future exclusively experimental, a circular letter has been extensively distributed, inviting co-operation, by the transmission for comparative trial of every kind of new, or supposed new, vegetable.

The Chinese language is the language of learning and science in Japan, and is frequently used as the medium of official communication with foreign Powers. The very alphabet, or rather syllabary, used in Japan is entirely derived from Chinese characters, and a knowledge of the latter is indispensable to the successful study of Japanese.

The great map of Gaul under Caesar and the first sketch of the map of the following epoch are shortly to appear at Paris. These maps are the first fruits of the labours of the Imperial Commission, which, under the presidency of M. de Sauley, is working out a comprehensive geography of Gaul up to the fifth century of our era.

A prize of £100 has been placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., to be awarded for "The best Essay on the Applications of the Marine Alga and their products, as food or medicine for man and domestic animals, or for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes."



SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PENDING our great domestic measure, which was laid by for three weeks, Parliament has devoted itself to an unconscious exposure of its real want of earnestness in reference to foreign policy and the affairs of India. It may be not wholly polite to say that even the contemporaneity of both Houses on one long dreary evening of extracts from a small well-cooked blue-book does not take away from the belief that the whole affair of the *Charles et Georges* was a sham, at least from one point of view. To all outward appearance there was a purpose in the House of Lords breaking the monotony of their before-dinner sitting, and pushing aside the Law Lords, who "rave, recite, and madden round" the table during the greater part of that period, for a full-dress debate on the wrongs of Portugal. Something beyond chance must have decreed that the Commons should, at the same time, have been listening to identical quotations from the same immemorial platitudes which constitute diplomatic correspondence on the same subject. Statesmen abroad who are accustomed to look an inch beyond their own countries, and who do not understand that there is as much insularity in our politics as in our geographical constitution, gazing on that stupendous area of print which swamped the journals the other morning, might be deceived into a belief that we were warmed into a contest for the faith of treaties and adherence to allies. A little knowledge beyond that of the English language, however, would prove that the double-shotted motion in question was directed to a very different object. At a time when a supposition that the Government is falling to pieces from internal weakness and disunion is not very extravagant, much might be hoped from a simultaneous attempt in both Houses to attain the in other respects somewhat superfluous object of making Lord Malmesbury look ridiculous. Traces of crafty management may be found in the agency which was employed. No ex-Foreign Secretary in either House came down solemnly to assail the now occupant of their late rooms in Downing-street. A smart Peer who has youth (as youth is counted in public life) in his favour, and an unattached member of the Lower House, neither of whom could cause embarrassment in the distribution of offices, might be presumed to have abstract notions of the honour of England in her transactions with her federated ally. Then the bringing on of the question in both Houses at once was calculated to preclude any chance of after considerations, and any opportunity for patching up arguments and supplying omissions. Lords and Commons once on their trial, their defence would be uniform, and the verdict probably identical. Something of this strategy has failed by the adjournment of the debate in the Lower House; but it was well devised, and might have been successful but for the untactical manner in which the mover in that House conducted his case. It can hardly be supposed that a tolerably heavy speaker, who seems always to be struggling with constitutional apathy, and whose argument is ever dwindling down to the point of extinction, and then flashing up with spasmodic force, could be right in extending his observations over two hours and a half. What an advantage he would have gained if he had left one hour and a half at the disposal of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli, between whom and the House the Solicitor-General would not have interposed at least two-thirds of his speech, which was at the last meant to drive over the debate, and thus practically to shelve the question, which he knew had expired in the Upper House in the inarticulate murmurs of a Law Lord, who appeared to be unconscious that no one was left to afford him an audience but a faithful colleague of many years on the judicial bench! As the movement has been managed it has been a failure as a covert, sideling attack on the Government, and it is probable that little if anything more will be heard of it.

Not that the debates in either House were devoid of features, or wanting in that sort of interest which surrounds the men who are speaking rather than the subject which they are discussing. A sort of floating, shadowy notion exists both in Parliament and out of doors that Mr. Kinglake is to do something some of these days. If one was to attempt to define the idea which prevails with regard to him, one would say that he is looked upon as the member for "Eöthen."

Why a single volume of pleasant travels should constitute the qualification of an important member of Parliament and a rising statesman it is not easy to see; and probably, Mr. Kinglake is of that opinion himself, and does his best to show the extravagance of the idea. If so, in that respect he is eminently successful. He is not lively, he is not witty, he is not even fluent; and on the first real opportunity he has had of distinguishing himself he spoke for two hours and a half. It will not be difficult for any one who knows the House of Commons to fill up this outline of a portrait of a member of whom something is expected. On the other hand, Lord Wodehouse had this advantage, that nothing has been ever predicated of him that anybody knows of. A little research in Red-books and Parliamentary Companions would show that, having filled the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs for a year or two, he suddenly found himself famous as Minister at St. Petersburg at the close of the Russian war. It is whispered that he was not too comfortable in that post; one of his main difficulties in amalgamating with the notabilities of the great Northern Court being the fact of his wearing a beard—a facial ornament which the Russian aristocracy are accustomed to associate only with the moujik and serf class. There was, therefore, no special call on him in particular to impeach Lord Malmesbury, even though his quitting his mission was coincident with the accession of the present Foreign Secretary to office. However all this may be, there is little doubt that he did his work well on this particular occasion. His matter was well got up and well arranged; and but for a ludicrous check in the flow of his speech by his forgetting his poetical quotation, and being obliged to read it from the manuscript, which he luckily had at hand, his success would have been complete. Earnest, easy, self-possessed, fluent, and animated, he neither bored by undue length nor missed points by efforts at condensation; and, on the whole, acquitted himself like an intellectual gladiator of whom there is hope. Lord Malmesbury struggling to talk himself out of a difficulty is a spectacle suggestive of strange matter—matter which is so abundant as to entitle him to a disquisition to himself, which cannot be afforded here. Suffice it that never more than on this occasion did he vindicate his claim to belong to that school of orators and statesmen which may be designated as the melancholy, slow, and depressed, and which lifts its hands in feeble sorrow at, and deprecates the teasing of, political gaffes, with tears in its eyes. But politics, like nature, are full of compensations. The combination of the Government has produced for the noble Earl an Under Secretary who can hold his own, even against the blind rushes of the irritant member for Kidderminster, and who gets the House to listen, for the simple reason that he always has something to say, and says it well.

The ponderous levity of Lord Granville, the sagacious argumentation of Lord Kingsdown—a resurrection of a great jurist and a legislator once notable as Mr. Pemberton Leigh—the petulant ardour of Lord Grey, who always seem as if he believed sacrificing to be an ordinance of nature, and the fireworky fluency and animation of Lord Derby, presented a greater variety of debate than that in the Commons, which was confined entirely to lawyers, with the exception of the speech of Lord John Russell. Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Mr. Lowe, have all been practising barristers. Mr. Bovill was probably sacrificing the interests of his numerous clients on the Home Circuit by making a bidding speech for a law officership of the Crown on the first vacancy, when he ought to have been in consultations at some assize town, while the titular designation of Sir Hugh Cairns speaks for its professional self. It seems curious that Lord John Russell should rise to follow

such a comparatively small deer as Mr. Bovill. But it is not the less to be noted that Lord John has a way of trying to crush budding lawyers in the House, and essaying to teach them that professional aptitude and eminence are not necessarily a title to Parliamentary consideration. Sir James Graham has a similar tendency, and used always to be rising at the right moment and begging the House to shake itself out of *nisi prius*. But the Solicitor-General has earned the right not to be included in that sort of implied ostracism which is inflicted on the lawyers in the House of Commons. If that honourable and learned gentleman would take the pains to cure himself of a slight tendency to diffuseness he might fairly expect some day to take rank as an orator in that school of which Lord Lyndhurst is *facile princeps*. He might have had a lesson from that old man eloquent only last week looking to the manner in which the debate had died of inanition in the Lords, and to the point which it had reached on the Ministerial side of the Commons when the adjournment was moved, there was much reason why Mr. Disraeli should request those gentlemen who

LIFE-BOAT TRANSPORTING-CARRIAGE.

This carriage, as adopted by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, is designed by Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., Inspector of Life-boats to the society, and is built by Mr. J. Robinson, Camden-row, Camden-town, London.

The carriage consists of a forer and main body. The latter is formed of a keelway AA, and of side or bilge-ways BB, in rear of the main axle, the boat's weight being entirely on the rollers of the keelway. Its leading characteristic is that, on the withdrawal of the long forelock-pin C, the fore and main bodies can be detached from each other. The advantages of this arrangement are that the weight of the boat when she is launched from the rear end forms an inclined plane by elevating the keelway, yet without lifting the forebody off the ground, whilst to replace her on the carriage she can be hauled bow foremost up the fore end or longer incline. The bilgeways BB are needed at the rear end, that the boat may be launched in an upright position with her crew on board, but they are not required at the fore end of the carriage. The boat is hauled off the carriage and launched into the sea by a rope on each side of the boat, rove through the sheave D, having one end hooked to a self-detaching hook at the boat's stern, and the other manned by a few persons on the shore, who thus haul the boat and her crew off the carriage, and launch her afloat at once with their oars in their hands, by which means headway may be obtained before the breakers have time to beat the boat broadside on to the beach.

A most important adjunct to a life-boat is a carriage. It is not sufficient that the boat herself be of a superior description, capable of contending safely and successfully with that element in which her work has to be performed—that she shall be able to reach the shipwrecked crew despite the fury of wind and waves, and bear them securely through the dreaded breakers which otherwise oppose an insurmountable barrier between them and the envied shore; it is not sufficient that she be well furnished in all respects and manned by an experienced and courageous crew; but it is necessary that she be also supplied with means for transportation to the land, for wrecks may occur at a distance of several miles from the spot where she is stationary, yet close to the shore.

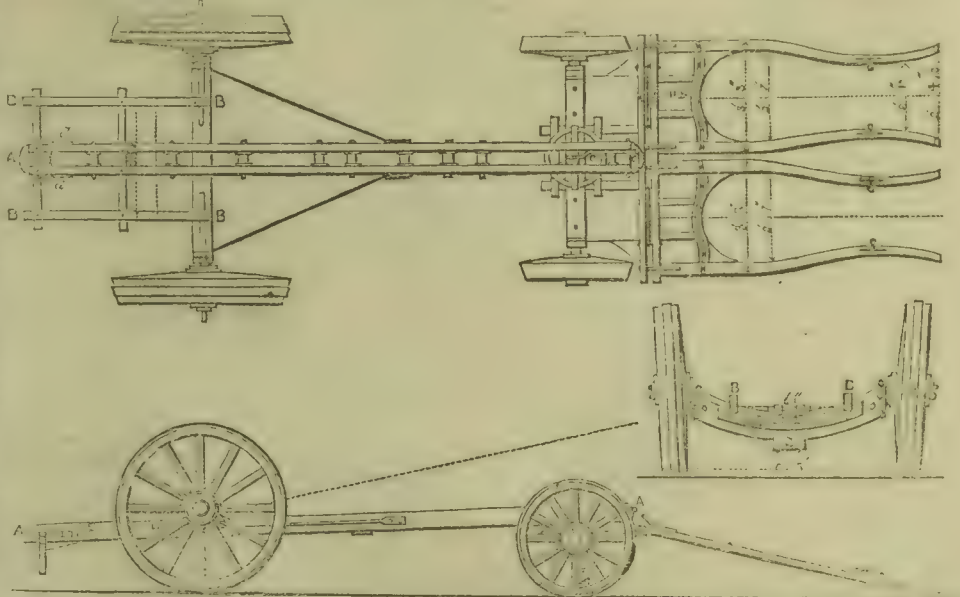
In such cases it is usually much safer and more expeditious for the life-boat to be conveyed by land to that part of the shore contiguous to the wreck, than for her to be rowed or sailed, broadside to the sea, through perhaps several miles of broken water. Again, at many places the shore is very flat, and, should a wreck occur at low water, although abreast of the life-boat station, yet she might have to be conveyed a quarter of a mile or

wished to continue it to be so good as to find a day for themselves if they could.

The return of Mr. Gladstone to his place in Parliament is probably prophetic of other debates on subjects akin to foreign policy. As a notice to call attention to recent events in the Ionian Islands stands on the paper of the Lords for next Monday, it would not be undesirable to pursue the precedent set in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, and bring on the subject at the same time in the Commons. It saves a world of time and trouble to the conscientious readers of debates to have the same tale told, if twice, yet on the same night. It may be said that Mr. Gladstone was received on his presenting himself to be sworn with a sort of half-cheer from the House, but was very warmly greeted privately by members of all sections. He looks well, though slighter in figure, and a little sunburnt, and there are symptoms that Time has been trying to thin his flowing locks. On the whole he has become a good deal more like a photograph of him which has been prevalent in the shop windows, and which until now one thought rather a libellous production.

more over the ground before she could be floated, which could then only be accomplished at the expense of much labour and loss of valuable time, unless she were placed on a wheeled carriage.

A boat can also not unfrequently be taken partially into the surf on her carriage, and thence launched bow to the sea, with her crew already in her.



which is often a great advantage. Accordingly we find that nearly all coast life-boats, excepting those of the largest size, are furnished with a carriage of one sort or another. These vehicles are of various kinds, and of equally varying efficiency; some better than others, but many of them heavy, cumbersome, ill-contrived machines, little adapted for the important office they are called on to fulfil, on which life and death often depend; for it is unquestionably often a mere matter of time whether a wrecked crew shall be saved or perish, and many have been the unfortunate beings who have been drowned, not from the inability of the neighbouring life-boat to contend with the dangers of the raging surf, but because she could not, on her primitive wain, traverse the intervening distance by land ere the wrecked ship and her inmates had succumbed to their fate, or been driven into a position inaccessible even to a life-boat, only to suffer a more lingering destruction.

We recently gave diagrams and a description of the life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. Since that period we have, on several occasions, referred to the extensive sphere of usefulness of a society whose objects are so truly public and unimpeachably philanthropic that we again take this opportunity to recommend it to the liberal support of the community at large.

NAPOLEON III. AND THE BRITISH PRESS.—Sir Francis Head, having cut from the London papers, and forwarded to the Emperor of the French, the letters which he wrote some weeks ago in defence of Louis Napoleon and his policy, has received from the Emperor in return the following letter, which he sends for publication:—

"PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 1.  
"My dear Sir Francis, I thank you for having collected together, in order to send them direct to me, the different articles which you have had inserted in the English journals, for you thus give me an opportunity of expressing to you all my gratitude for the sentiments of which you have not feared the spontaneous manifestation in my favour. I have seen in them, and I am much touched by it, a new proof that my old friends in England have not forgotten me, and that they know how much I always preserve for the English people the esteem and the sympathy which I felt during my exile in the midst of them. Even in writing to you to-day I detect myself in recollecting as a happy time the epoch when, proscribed, I saw you in England. It is that in changing one's destiny one only changes one's joys and sorrows. Formerly the afflictions of exile alone appeared to me; to-day I see plainly the cares of power, and one of the greatest of them around me is, without doubt, to find oneself misunderstood and misjudged by those whom one values the most, and with whom one desires to live upon good terms (*vivre en bonne intelligence*).

"Thus (*ainsi*) I consider it very natural that the parties whom it has been my duty to oppose and to repress should bear me ill-will, and should seek the means to injure me; but that the English, of whom I have always been the most devoted and the most faithful ally, should attack me incessantly in the journals in the most unworthy and the most unjust manner, is what I cannot comprehend; for, in truth (*de bonne foi*), I cannot discover any interest they can have in exciting the public mind against France. If, in my own country, I chose to act in this manner, it would be impossible for me afterwards to restrain the passions which I should have let loose (*déchaînées*).

"I have always entertained a great admiration for the liberties of the English people; but I regret deeply that liberty, like all good things, should also have its excess. Why is it that, instead of making truth known, it uses every effort to obscure it? Why is it that, instead of encouraging and developing generous sentiments, it propagates mistrust and hatred?"

"I am happy, then, among all these manoeuvres of falsehood (*mensonge*) to have found a defender, who, guided by the sole love of truth, has not hesitated energetically to oppose to them his loyal and disinterested voice.

"Believe, my dear Sir Francis, "In my sentiments of friendship, "SIR FRANCIS HEAD, Croydon." "NAPOLEON."

A RIDE THROUGH THE RAPIDS.—At a small Indian village we pause for a moment to receive on board our steamer an Indian pilot, who takes complete control of the vessel: four men are at the wheel, the rudder is shipped aft, and four men are stationed at it. There is hardly a breath of air stirring, everything is calm and quiet, and our steamer glides as noiselessly and gently down the river as she would down an ordinary canal. Suddenly a scene of wild grandeur breaks upon us: waves are lashed into spray and into breakers of a thousand forms by the dark rocks they are dashed against in the headlong impetuosity of the river. Whirlpools—narrow passages beset with rocks—a storm-lashed sea—all mingle their sublime terrors in a single rapid. In an instant we are in the midst of them; now passing with lightning speed within a few yards of rocks upon which, were our vessel but to touch, she would be reduced to an utter wreck before the sound of the crash could die upon the air; again shooting forward like an arrow towards a rocky island, which our barque avoids by a turn almost as rapid as the movement of a bird. Then, from crests of great waves rushing down precipices, our craft is flung upon the crests of others as they recede; she trembles to her very keel from the shock, and the spray is thrown far in upon her decks. Now we enter a narrow channel hemmed in by threatening rocks, with white breakers leaping over them; yet we dash through them on our lightning way, spurning the countless whirlpools beneath us. Forward is an absolute precipice of waters; on every side of it breakers, like pyramids, are thrown high into the air. Where shall we go? Ere the thought has come and gone we mount the wall of wave and foam like a bird, and glorious, sublime science lands us a second afterwards upon the calm, unruffled bosom of a gentle river. The seemingly-dangerous Lachine Rapid is left behind us, and onward we come, and the fear and excitement of our apparently perilous descent give way to admiration as we gaze upon the gigantic structure before us, spanning the river, the Victoria Bridge. Passing under one of its arches, we make a détour round the river, and are safely landed at the Lachine Locks, Montreal.—*Canadian News*.

LORDS LYNDHURST, BROUGHAM, LANSDOWNE, AND CAMPBELL.—The following sketch of these four noble Lords is by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*:—"A very interesting Parliamentary performance, the other night, was Lord Lyndhurst's speech on the Royal Academy. Lord Lyndhurst tops even Lord Brougham in mental longevity. Now, I believe, in his eighty-eighth year, he is as lucid in statement, as clear in memory, as playful at once and as powerful in illustration as ever he was. Even the dull and decorous Lords seemed stirred when the eagle-faced old man spoke of the days "when I attended Sir Joshua Reynolds's lectures seventy years ago." As the son of Copley, the historical painter, Lord Lyndhurst's youth was passed chiefly in the society of artists. He still cherishes the memory of those days, and is proud of his father's connection with art. Only the other day I heard of his sending for one of our distinguished painters to ask his advice about the varnishing a picture of his father's which he was about to present to some public institution in his father's native State—I believe at Boston. Lord Brougham is little less of a wonder than Lord Lyndhurst, though several years younger. His energy is still terrific. He uses a mental sledge-hammer where Lyndhurst handles a small sword—not the less deadly because it requires less muscle to wield it. For unimpaired clearness of intellect Lord Lansdowne (now in his eightieth year) may compare, not unfavourably, with either of these legal perennials. But deafness is evidently growing upon him, greatly to his annoyance. His genial, social, and inquiring nature is ill adapted to acquiesce in the shutting up of that great avenue to the brain. Lord Campbell is worthy to run as wheeler with Lord Brougham in the unicorn team of which Lyndhurst should be leader. The intellect is of a less massive order than Brougham's, of a less finished elegance and less noble proportions than Lord Lyndhurst's; but it is an eminently practical mind, and in capital working order, without a speck of rust, kept in full play as it is, yet not overtasked, by the duties of the Chief Justiceship. Take these four men together, and I suppose we might challenge any assemblage of any country or any period of history to match them, as examples of large acquirement, and long-exercised and marvellously-preserved powers of mind."

Colonel Fuller, of New York, now in London, has been commissioned by the American "Cosmopolitan Art Union" to purchase paintings for that institution while on his visit to Europe. The Cosmopolitan Association has already bought the famous "Dusseldorf Collection" of paintings in New York, valued over £50,000; and the number of subscribers to that remarkably successful art union has exceeded 40,000 names. The *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, published quarterly, is the special exponent of the institution; and a very valuable medium of general art intelligence.—*Spectator*.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ALMANAC AND RURAL HANDBOOK FOR 1859 (Newcomb, Stamford).—This is an almanac which is published with reference, in the first instance, to the requirements of the important district in which the place of publication is situated. In addition to the ordinary contents of a calendar, a great portion of the work is devoted to information connected with agriculture and domestic life; besides touching on an immense variety of topics of general interest. The table of contents is quite a study for its comprehensiveness, and the mode in which the information is stated and arranged makes it one of the most useful handbooks that has ever been issued in this form. At the same time the price is only that of a common almanac. Its circulation ought by no means to be confined to the midland counties.

A CHINESE THEATRE.—About nine we all drove down, in various traps, to the theatre. It was an enormous tent, as big as the old Free Trade Hall at Manchester, and made entirely of bamboos and matting, very light and strong. The people sat round the sides, and the "swells" in the area and pit, in comfortable chairs. The stage was lighted by pots of shuck in oil, such as they clean engines with; and the orchestra sat at the back of and on it. There was a large Chinese scroll at the back, on which was the name of the theatre. The female characters were played by men, who all sang in a shrill falsetto, and the plot was very straggling and obscure. The change of scene was effected by merely taking a chair away, or putting on a screen; and when the musicians were not playing they had a pipe. All the performers came on the left side, and went off on the right. In one scene there was a general battle, in which there was as much tumbling as fighting, in the violent style of the Bedouin Arabs; in fact, the actors were all, more or less, acrobats. The comic man performed a trick new to me. He jumped up very high, and, whilst in the air, threw his feet forward and kicked his adversary in the chest, knocking him down. At last Whampoa said "Now they are married, and it's all over," so we left, and he drove me to the hotel.—*Albert Smith's "To China and Back."*





FUNERAL OF SIGNOR EMILIO DANDOLO AT MILAN ON THE 22ND ULT.—SEE NEXT PAGE



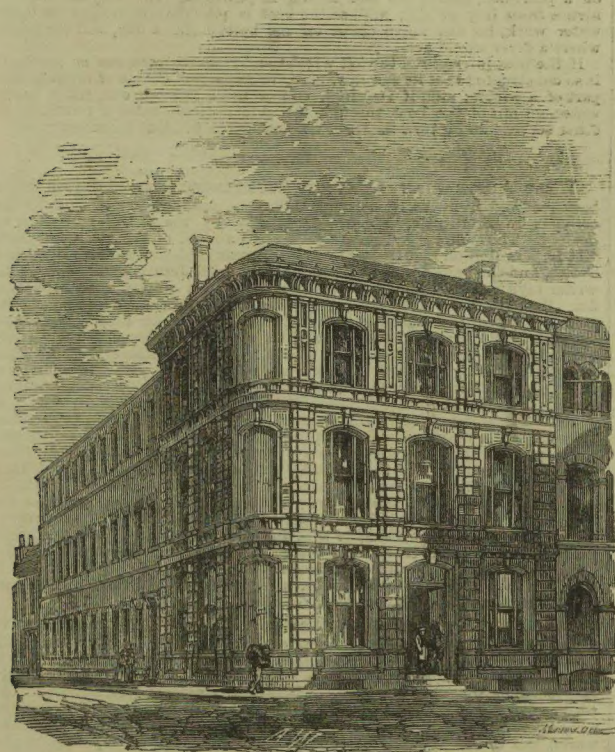
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S OFFICES.

THIS rich and extremely ornamental front to the large range of buildings occupied by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company stands in Leadenhall-street, fronting the eastern end of the India House. It is composed of two stories above the basement, terminated by a handsome cornice and pediment. The face of the building is ornamented with pilasters, the basement being semi-rusticated; the three large arched windows of the first-floor are divided by polished granite columns into two lights; the two smaller are single lights. In front of the centre window, and over the carriage entrance, is placed a shield with symbols of the four quarters of the globe. The upper floor has square windows, corresponding with the base. The pediment is crowned with a figure of Neptune; and on the four piers over the clustered pilasters is a delicate vane. The basement has a large central arch, leading to the quadrangle of the main building. On each side of this central or carriage way is a passage-way for foot-passengers, divided from the centre opening by massive cast-iron pillars. On each side of these footways are offices. On the left is a staircase leading to the rooms above, one of which will be set apart as a dining-room for the directors. On the right hand under ground is the bullion-chamber, protected by iron doors, and having a place for raising or lowering the precious metal by hydraulic means. The whole of the building is fireproof. The architect is Mr. Currey, of Lancaster-place.

NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

THIS castle was built, shortly after the Conquest, by Simon de St. Liz, on whom the Conqueror conferred the earldom of Northampton, and by whose descendants it was retained for about a century. It then passed into the hands of the Crown, during whose possession several Parliaments or Councils were convened by successive Kings, the poll-tax being one of the laws passed there (circa 1260). We find the castle and town in possession of the Barons, and, although closely invested by the King (Henry III.), whose army was encamped in the meadows to the south-east of the town, it was by stratagem only it was reduced. In 1593 it was in a ruinous and defenceless condition, and, although portions of it were retained as courts of law and the county prison, it was ordered by the King (Charles II., 1662) and Council to be demolished. It is described by Leland as standing hard by the West Gate, having a large keep, the area of the residue being very large, with bulwarks of earth before the castle gate.

There yet remain portions of the inner wall and south bastion, formerly the county prison. Part also of a bastion to the east, and another to the west, were pulled down a few years ago. A deep



MESSRS. ISAACS, CAMPBELL, AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE, NORTHAMPTON.

fosse surrounds this, with the River Nene forming a natural defence to the west; a broad barrier of earth encompasses the fosse, guarded by an outer wall, the only remaining portion of which is now being removed by the North-Western Railway Company for the new bridge over the river, and their branch line to Harborough. Considerable encroachments have been made within the last few years for houses, so that in a short period no trace will probably remain of this once famous stronghold.



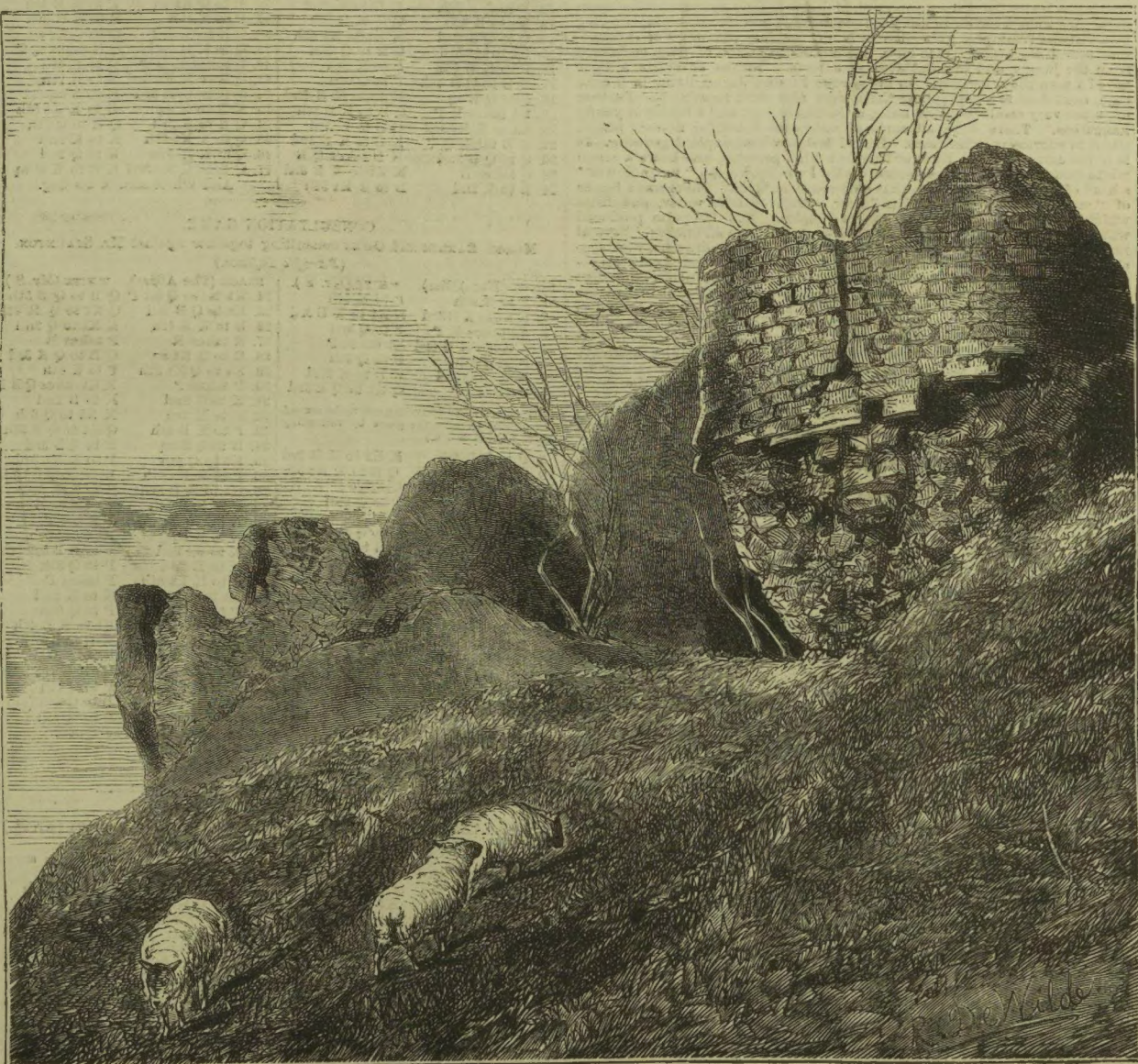
NEWLY-ERECTED OFFICES OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LEADENHALL-STREET.

MESSRS. ISAACS, CAMPBELL, AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE, NORTHAMPTON.

THIS warehouse, recently erected for the above firm by Mr. Myers, of London, from designs of Mr. W. Hull, architect, of Northampton, is the largest and most convenient shoe-warehouse in the town. It is fitted with every requisite for carrying out extensive army contracts, the comfort and health of the operatives employed being carefully provided by efficient and successful means of warming and ventilation. There are carriers' premises in the rear of the above building, with requisite drying-sheds, &c. Messrs. Barwell, of Northampton, have fitted the hot-water apparatus. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Cox, of Northampton.

THE FUNERAL OF SIGNOR EMILIO DANDOLO, AT MILAN.

A VERY painful sensation was excited in Milan by the death, at the age of twenty-nine, of Signor Emilio Dandolo, son of the Count of that name, a young man of high qualities and great promise. His funeral took place on the 22nd ult., and was most numerously attended—some accounts say by 10,000, others by as many as 15,000, persons. Among these was a band of ladies, 400 in number, nearly all in mourning. The bier was borne by friends of the deceased, some of whom had fought by his side in the contest of 1848-9, when he served in the Piedmontese Bersaglieri. Such a concourse of people alarmed the authorities, and, as soon as the solemnity in the church was over, the Prefect of Police begged the people to disperse; but they declared they would accompany the bier to the cemetery. The Prefect replied that Dandolo's corpse should be conveyed to another spot; whereupon the relatives of the deceased declared that the public cemetery was quite satisfactory to them. The Prefect went on objecting, and pretended that the grave was not ready—was not even dug. "Oh, we will dig it," replied the people, and on they moved towards the place of burial. As a last attempt the Civil Governor of Milan, Baron Burger, now came up, and renewed his request that the people would disperse. It was in vain, and the vast throng increased; and, having laid a crown of immortelles and the tricoloured cockade of Italy (a large garland of white and red



NORTHAMPTON CASTLE













THE BROUSIL FAMILY.—SEE PAGE 270.

## THE GOUTY-STEM TREE.

NORTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA, participating in the dryness of the climate which characterises the greater portion of that continent, offers in the physiognomy of its landscape few features of peculiarity. Although



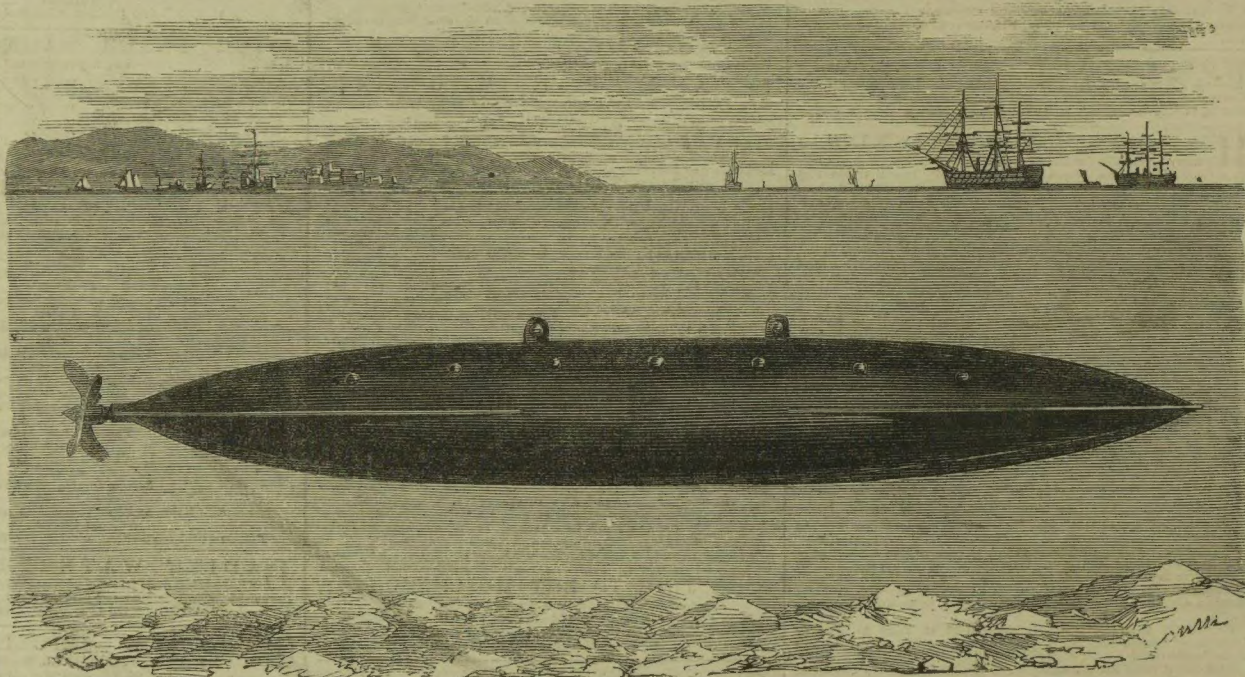
THE AUSTRALIAN GOUTY-STEM TREE.

here and there the rivulets of a ravine or the banks of a river may be lined with that gorgeous vegetation which a combination of heat and moisture generally develops within the tropics, yet most of the indigenous trees do not essentially differ from those which flourish in the more southern latitudes of Australia; species of eucalypti, acacias, and melaleucas, occasionally intermingled with casuarinas and proteaceous trees, constituting in the north as in the south of Australia the most prominent features of the landscape. There is one striking exception, however, to this rule, which is the gouty-stem tree, or the baobab tree.

The gouty-stem tree, although not restricted to the vicinity of the sea, is seldom found to extend more than one hundred miles inland; its range being from Glenelg River to the western shores of Arnhem's Land. It may possibly also reach the Lower South Alligator River, where, according to Mr. George W. Earle, a tree was observed answering to the description of the baobab. But it evidently is absent in the middle and northern part of Arnhem's Land, there being no record of its existence in Dr. Leichhardt's journal.

The tree delights in sandy clay plains, or in low and rather barren and stony ridges, forming stems of prodigious thickness, but comparatively of inconsiderable height. Some of these stems frequently assume the character of colossal branches, rising from one root; the circumference of some of the stems which were measured was nearly eighty feet. Dr Mueller has classed it with the African baobab, or monkey bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of Linnaeus, to which, indeed, the Australian species bears perfect resemblance. The fruit is smaller in the Australian than in the African kind. It is rather oval and short-stalked, while it is sought for with the same eagerness by the indigenous population and many of the animals of Australia as the fruit of its prototype in Africa.

The acidulous pith of the fruit, for which the Dutch boers on the Orange River have called the *Adansonia digitata* "cream-of-tartar tree," and the English colonists "sour gourd," is identical in both, and may be used as food in cases of emergency. The Australian baobab, however, is not to be regarded merely as a curiosity;



NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.—SEE PAGE 270.

for nature has provided in it a store of aliment, and a reservoir of moisture, gratefully acceptable in the dry tracts which the tree occupies. Our description of the gouty-stem tree is abridged from the *Polyglot Newsletter of Melbourne*.

## THE STEAM-TUG "RESOLUTE."

OUR Engraving of this vessel, one of the fleet of steam-tugs owned by the new Steam-Tug Company of Liverpool (from a drawing by Thomas Daniels, of Lawton-street, Liverpool), represents her as she appeared at sea when proceeding in search of the derelict ship *Marianne*, abandoned in the Atlantic. After cruising four days she succeeded in finding the above ship, in lat. 48° 30' North, long. 16° West, waterlogged, having lost her rudder, and otherwise completely disabled. The steamer's large towing hawser was attached to the ship's chain cable, and, after five days and nights' buffeting with the heavy swell of the Atlantic, the steam-tug succeeded in bringing her into Queenstown harbour. The *Resolute* is the most powerful of this company's fleet, which comprises the largest tugs in Europe. Shortly after her launch she was employed in towing the Black Ball clipper-ship *James Baines* from Liverpool to Portsmouth. At the time when that vessel was honoured by a visit from her Majesty the Queen the tug was inspected by several of the naval authorities at that port; and, when the ship embarked her troops for the East, the *Resolute* towed the ship against strong head-winds from Portsmouth harbour to long. 10° West of Greenwich.



THE STEAM-TUG "RESOLUTE," OF LIVERPOOL.